Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

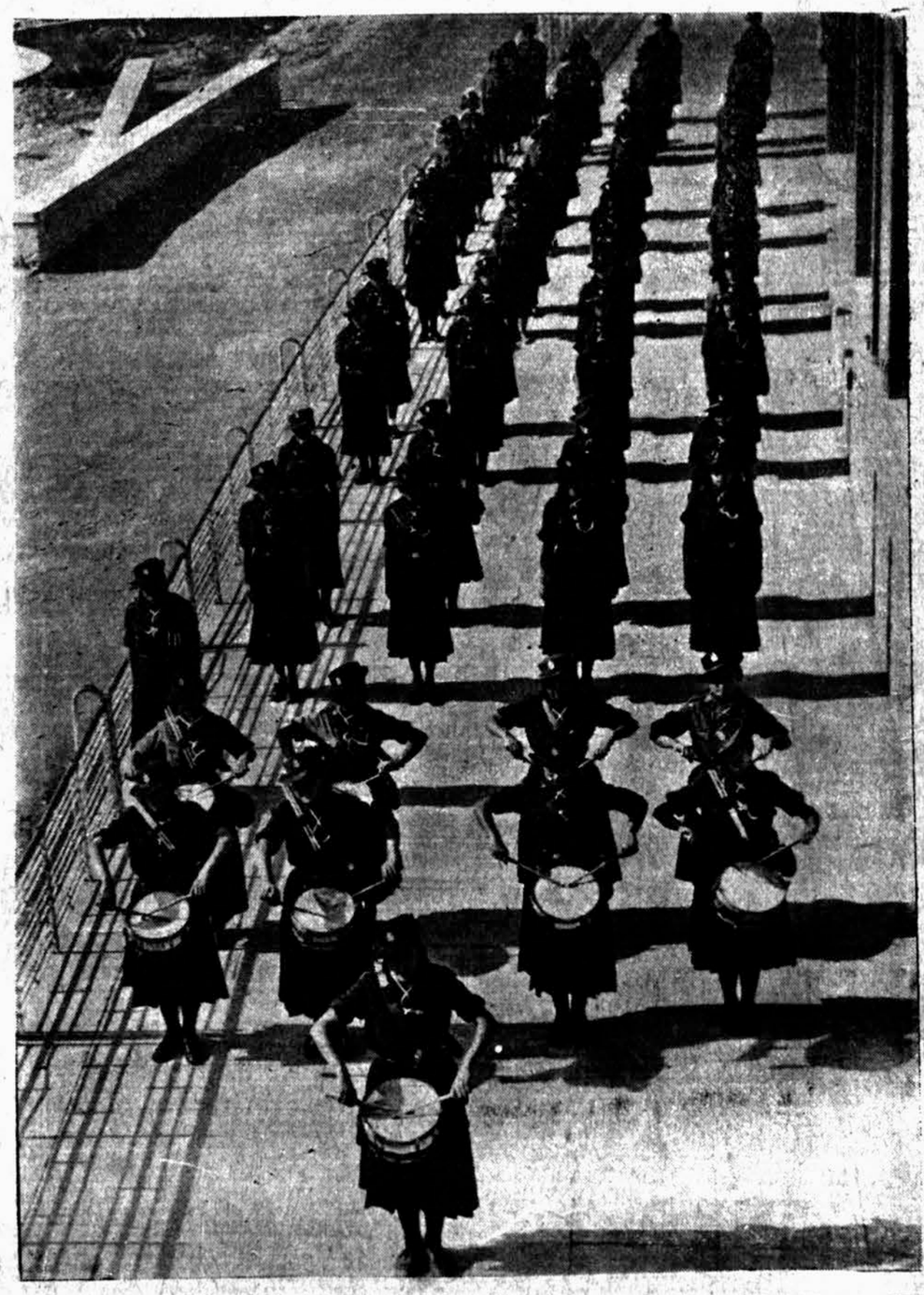
"THE FESTIVE DANCE"

The dance re-asserts its ancient place and ever-new appeal in the festive celebrations of Diwali. (Gopinath and his partner Thangamani in Shiva-Parvati dance.)

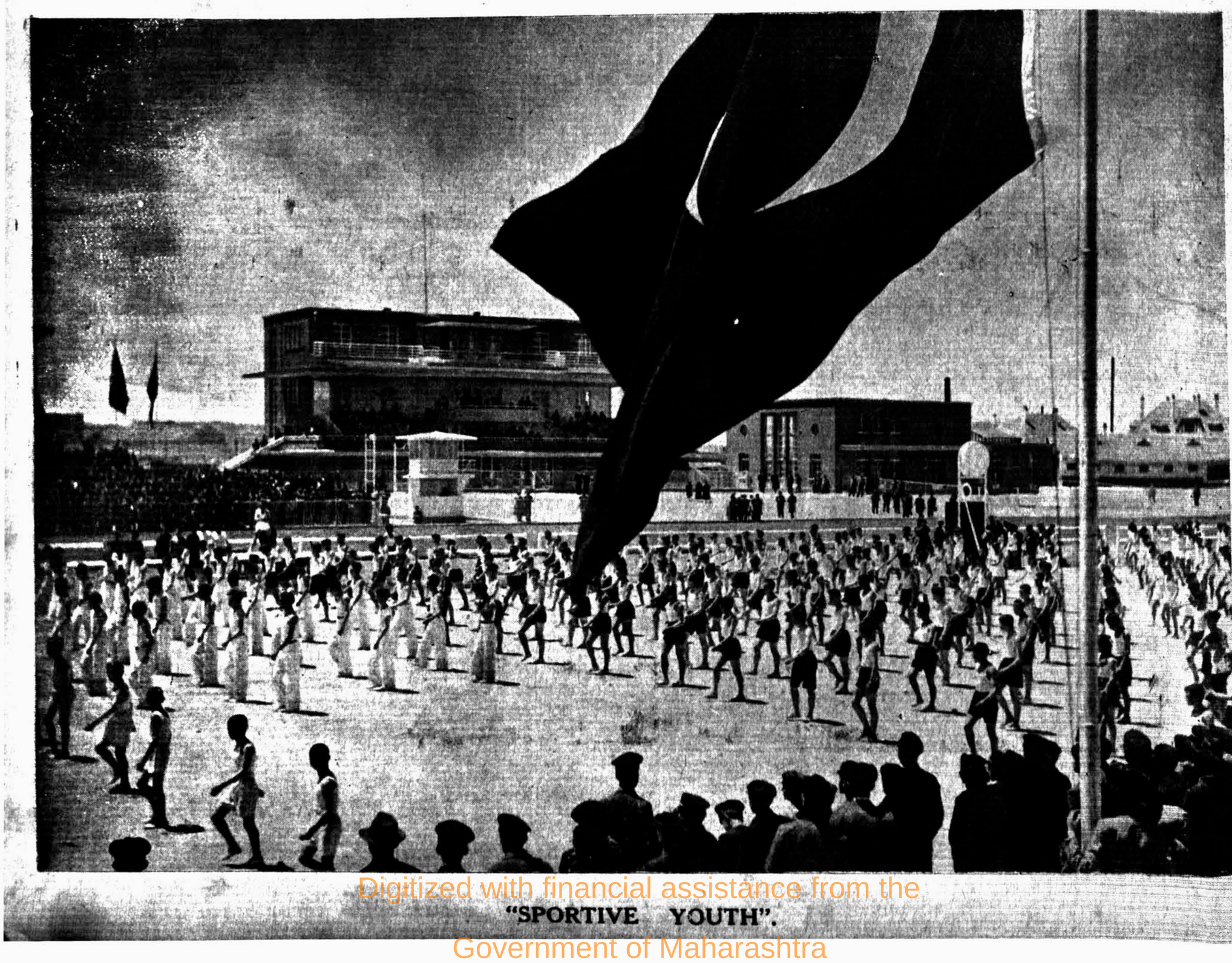
TURKEY HOLDS FLAG ALOFT

The Turkish Republic Day was celebrated last week The emergence of Turkey into a first rate European Power is due to the genius of Kemal Pasha. On the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, has risen a young and virile Republic whose advent has meant full political rights for its citizens, emancipation of women and new opportunity for youths.

Monument of Nati onal Sovereignty.



Turkish Girl Guides.



"SPORTIVE YOUTH".

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 31, 1937

DIVALI LIGHTS SWARAJ PATH

"YEOMAN SERVICE TO NATIONALISM"

Dr. Khare's Message

N. B. Khare.

"The Bombay Chronicle has always rendered yeoman service to the cause of Indian Nationalism. I am glad it is bringing out a Diwali Number. May it continue long to serve the mother-land."

—*N. B. Khare.*

CARRY THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

(From Hon. Mr M. Y. Nurie)

On the eve of Diwali, I wish "The Chronicle" which has to its credit such a record of years of selfless and heroic services rendered in the cause of Freedom of the country, every success.

The Diwali, has from times immemorial been hailed as a great Indian festival of 'Light'—as banishing darkness and marking the birth of a Happy New Year, at which Goddess 'Lakshmi' has to be appeased

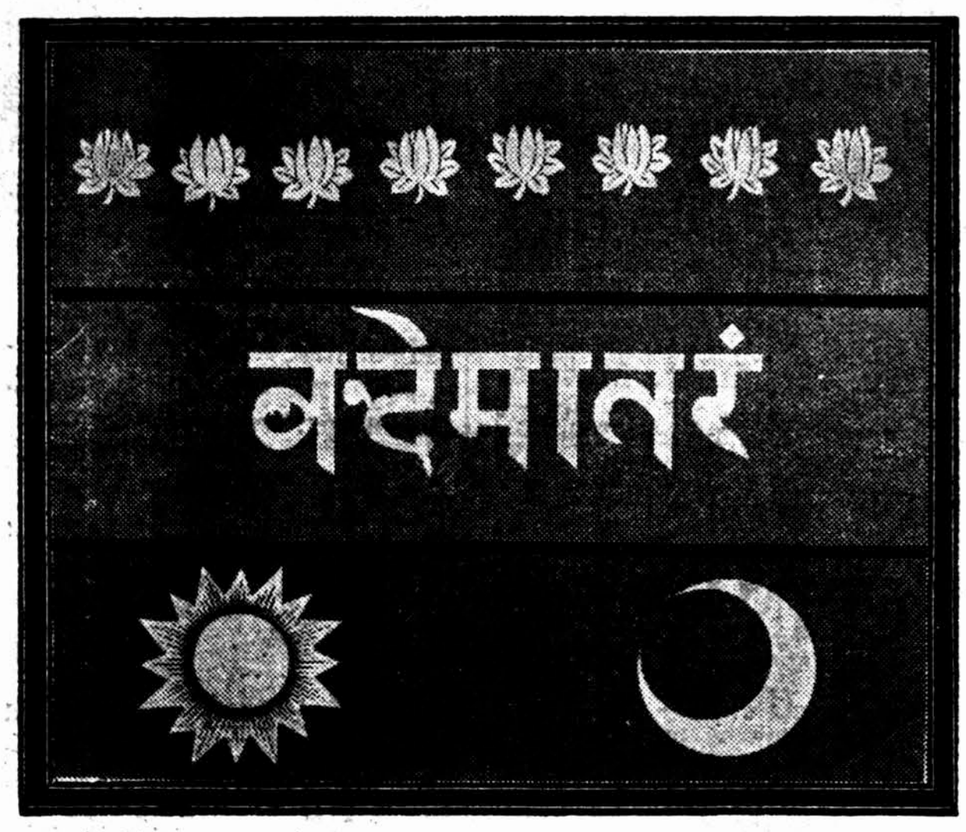
I pray that the ensuing year may likewise, be the usherer of

Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie.

New-Light and New Era for the country—dispel ignorance and poverty and bring in real happiness and prosperity to the millions of starving masses that inhabit it.

The 'Torch' has been lit. I call on all true born citizens of this country who have any love for their mother land to rally round the flag of Indian nationhood—forget all differences of caste and creed and unitedly strive to attain the end of true national freedom which is now within our very reach.

Will they respond to it?



The first Indian National flag hoisted by the late Mme. Cama in Berlin in 1905

OBSERVE DIWALI IN SPIRIT, SAYS BHULABHAI

I congratulate the 'Bombay Chronicle' on its enterprise in bringing out a Special Diwali Number.

The Diwali day is observed by the Hindus all over India as a day on which the society was rid of an Asura or demon who was a pest to society.

It is no exaggeration to say that the greatest pest to Indian society to-day is the demon of communalism.

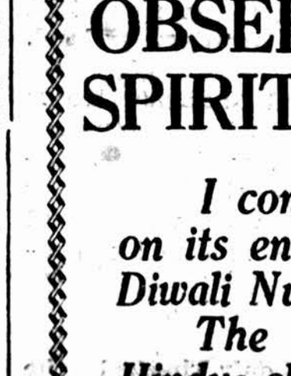
My appeal to my fellow-countrymen is that instead of observing merely the form of Diwali by firing a few foreign crackers and putting on new clothes, it would be more fitting, if they observe Diwali in spirit by getting rid of communalism.

—BHULABHAI J. DESAI.

STRENGTHEN UNITY, SAYS LATTHE

(From the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Minister of Finance):—

The Diwali ushers in a new year in the commercial world in India and is associated with many festive occasions in her social life. The Beej day is dedicated to the love of sisters for brothers. This is the close and the climax of the occasion. I hope all Indians, Hindus and Muhammadans, Christians, Jews and Jains, will cultivate this love towards each other. May the Diwali and your Diwali Issue strengthen the bonds of brotherly affection in the hearts of all your readers.



MR. A. B. LATTHE.

LET NEW YEAR HASTEN OUR GOAL, SAYS DR. GILDER

(From Hon. Mr. M. D. D. Gilder.)

"The Divali sees the end of the year in which the Congress made history by accepting office.

DR. GILDER.

In the New Year, may the long deferred hopes of the brave sons and daughters of the Motherland be fulfilled by a rapid advance to their cherished goal amidst peace, prosperity and unity."

MAY IT ENJOY ITS PREMIER POSITION

RAJAJI'S MESSAGE

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

"May the "Chronicle" always stand up against every form of separatism and for National Congress, as it has done in past, and may it always enjoy its premier position in the world of journalism."

C. Rajagopalachari.

—*C. Rajagopalachari.*

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

GARNER HARVEST, SAYS MUNSHI

(From the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister):—

"A new era of greater strength and wider freedom is opening before the country. It is for the country to decide whether it will garner the harvest which lies before it by disciplined energy which comes of Non-Violence, or to fritter it away by wasteful and many-sided efforts. I have full confidence that under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the country will choose the first alternative.

K. M. MUNSHI.

Rally Round Congress Banner

Constructive Work Must Keep Pace With Vocal Propaganda

(BY THE HON. MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR.)

After anxious consideration for months, the Congress has accepted office in 7 Provinces, and it is essential that every Congressman fully realises the true meaning and import of the step.

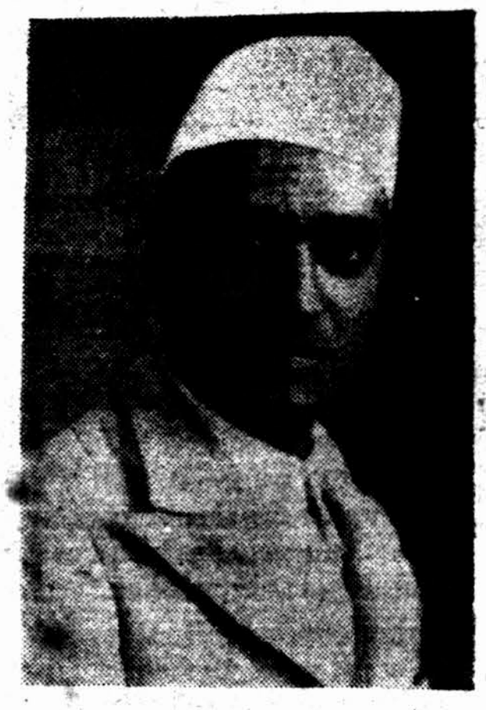
Office acceptance is not, by itself the attainment of or even a very substantial step towards the goal. It is only an experiment to test the opportunities for nation-building.

The magnitude of the work in various directions can be compared to that of the Himalayan ranges. It will be possible for us to achieve the task, however stupendous, if only we are united and determined to carry on the constructive work of consolidating the national resources in a spirit of service and self-denial—the most prominent being the banishment of that egoism which, in its train, brings in the rift in the lute of our public life.

Rally Round Congress

The programme of the Congress is well-known. The field is so vast that it can give work for every type of worker and genius. Prohibition, liquidation of illiteracy, fostering village industries, etc. do call forth the efforts of every one of us. While acceptance of office may help the achievement, we cannot be successful, unless every Congressman takes to work, work and work only, without any further discussions

It is high time our silent and constructive work keeps pace with our vocal propaganda. India needs to-day disciplined soldiers who will carry out the plans of the National Cabinet. Let us, therefore, all rally round the banner of the great Indian National Congress as such soldiers, sinking all differences of race, religion, creed or province Only that way lies the salvation of the Motherland.



Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil.

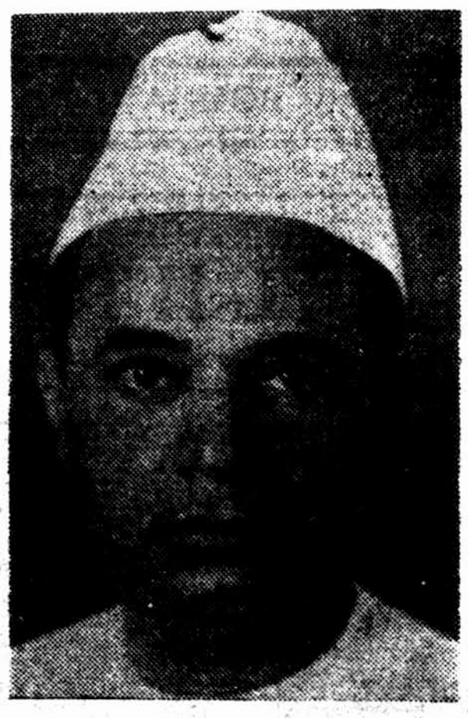
WANTED PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

(From Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil):—

"It could be safely said that whenever there is a widespread demand for a change in a given system of government, the existing system is presumed to be unsatisfactory. There has been such a demand in this Presidency for amending Acts relating to local bodies. It is well-known that merely good laws may accomplish little or nothing. The measure of their success will inevitably depend on the wisdom and co-operation of the public."

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Divali For Political Stock-Taking



Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council.

What Balance-sheet Of The Last Year Reveals

(BY THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS PAKVASA.)

The Hindu year is coming to a close, and the Divali is observed with enthusiasm by the merchants, as they are turning a new chapter in their business with great hope that the coming year would bring them more trade and greater prosperity. At this time, the mind takes stock of the past as briefly as it can, and naturally turns with eagerness and hope to the coming year. This mind of the merchant is to-day also reflected on a large scale in the mind of the country.

The Clerk of the Nation, while examining the balance sheet of the National Concern at this time of the year, may report that, though there has been some progress in some directions in the closing year, a much larger and more ceaseless effort by the Directors and staff of the National Concern is necessary in the ensuing year, to meet with difficulties which may arise in the achievement of the object of the National Concern, viz., Swaraj obtained without violence.

New Hope Among Masses

The continued efforts of the true servants of the country have awakened a new hope of a new era of coming prosperity in the minds of the millions of the toiling sons of the land, and in spite of struggle and strife, every son of India is looking forward eagerly and expectantly to the coming dawn, believing that the conditions of life will soon alter, and that there will be sufficient food and sufficient clothing for the poorest in the land, and such self-respect and strength will come to every Indian that he will be able to raise his head in natural pride of having got back his full measure of human dignity.

The only satisfaction that a sincere national worker can take to himself is that in the closing year he did his best to serve the land of his birth with sincerity and sacrifice, and may pray to God that He may crown all efforts of sincere and self-sacrificing servants of our motherland with such success that India may soon become a land smiling with prosperity and its inhabitants rehabilitated with the glory which they had in the past. We may also pray that India may become the beacon light for the rest of the world in its search for peace and prosperity by means of truth and non-violence.

May God bless the efforts of all public men and the nationalist press who are devoting their energies for the regeneration of India with speedy success in the attainment of their object, namely, a united, prosperous and glorious India.

IN THIS HOUR OF TRIAL CHINA LOOKS TO INDIA

(By Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo).

The following message to the people of India has been received for the "Chronicle Divali Number" from His Excellency Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's Representative on the Council and First Delegate to the Assembly, Ambassador to France:——

"India and China are two great peace-loving countries in Asia. While we are in the throes of a life-and-death struggle, we wish India and her people peace and prosperity.

Japanese Activities

Japan's aggressive and atrocious activities in China since 1931 have known no bounds. She has invaded Chinese territory by land, sea and air.

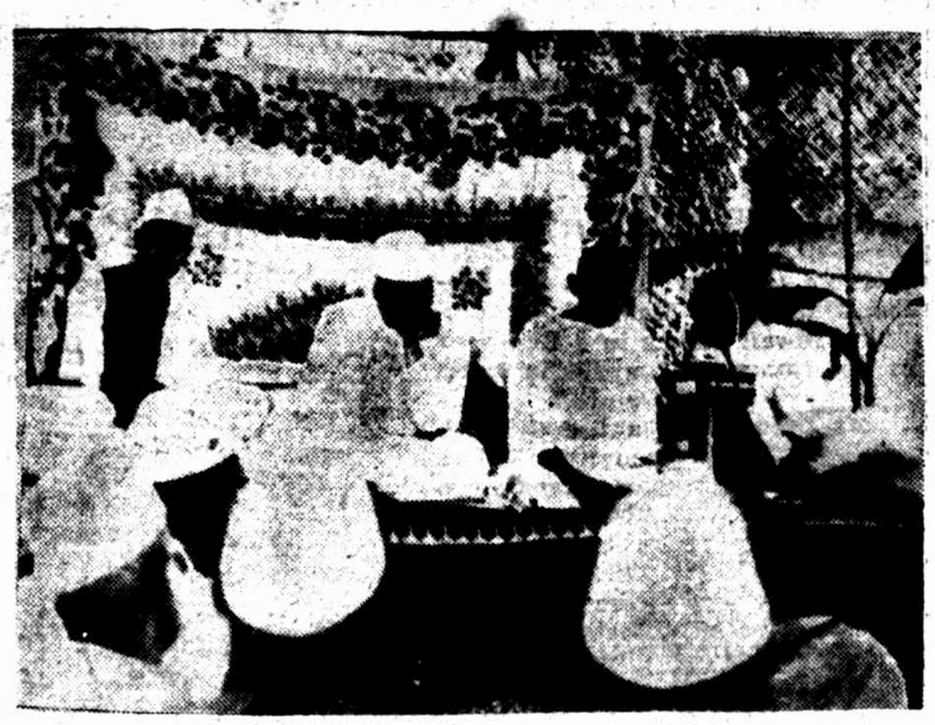
The recent conflicts on the North China and Shanghai fronts have already called untold suffering to the thousands of innocent civilians living in those areas. During the last few weeks, the Japanese air force has been carrying out a campaign of frightfulness and mass slaughter of civilian population, of men, women and children by indiscriminately bombing open towns and non-combatants.

In This Hour Of Trial

This inhuman method of warfare has not only shocked the conscience of mankind, but evoked the condemnation of the whole civilized world. In this hour of distress, the Chinese people have not wavered in their grim determination to fight to the last man to defend their country. In fact, Japan's war of conquest against China has consolidated the Chinese nation as never before. 4,75,000,000 souls are now solidly behind the Central Government in their struggle against the Japanese invaders.

Appeal To India

China feels confident that her people will have not only the understanding and sympathy of the people of India, but also their collaboration and support such as is being spontaneously advocated by the peoples of the great democracies of Great Britain, United States, Australia and elsewhere." October 4th 1937.



Mahatma Gandhi on the make addressing the concluding session of the Educational Conference at Wardha.

Congress Raj In N. W. F. Province

KHAN BROTHERS AT WORK | LIQUIDATING EVIL LEGACY

(By ABDUL QAIYUM, M. L. A.)

"Frontier Gandhi"

A remarkable change has come over the N. W. F. Province with the advent of the Congress Ministry. When I left Abbottabad for Simla on August 19th to attend the Session of the Central Assembly, I left a province seething with discontent against the dummy interim ministry headed by Sir Abdul Qaiyum All the progressive forces were closing up their ranks, to strike against the reactionary Junta which had seized power by the most undemocratic means—and which was being kept in office, because the Governor did not deem it proper to call a meeting of the House till September, 1st. Prosecution of the political opponents was the order of the day, and even the Secretary of the Congress Party, Arbab Abdul Ghafur Khan, did not escape arrest and trial The ministry consisted of two retired Government servants—Sir Abdul Qaiyum and K B. Saadullah Khan. The former blindly believed, that the British had been sent by Allah to rule this country and therefore gave them the most unqualified allegiance. The third member of the ministry R B. Mehr Chand Khanna shared the views of his Muslim Colleagues, and in addition was a Die-hard Mahasabhite of the most impossible variety. The Ministry received orders from above and loyally executed them

Exit The Interims

On my return to Peshawar on the 13th of October I entered a province which had been suddenly galvanised into life, as if by magic. I found my old friend, Dr. Khan Sahib, occupying the Home Member's spacious bungalow facing the Government House. Congressmen were freely coming and going from all over the Province. A feeling of natural ease-complete absence of rude liveried orderlies and policemen, greeted the visitors in a house from where the most reactionary edicts used to be issued not very long ago, by an irresponsible and irremovable executive Such was the house to which fell the honour of receiving Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first President of the Indian National Congress to visit the N. W. F. P

The last regime had reared up a class of Honorary Sub-Judges and Magistrates, mostly men without any education and utterly ignorant of Law and Procedure. As a class, they held the most reactionary views politically, and furnished the largest number of recruits to the camp opposing the Congress in the elections to legislatures Central and Provincial and the various local bodies The first act of the Congress Ministry was to deprive this group of all judicial powers. The people have hailed this decision with feelings of satisfaction and gratitude.

All the pending political cases have been withdrawn. Several political prisoners have been released, and the rest are about to be set free. The new Finance Minister Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi with his characteristic energy and zeal has given relief in the shape of reduced Land Revenue to all those whose holdings are less than 5 acres. More substantial relief is yet to come. All possible avenues of retrenchment are being diligently explored, to give the much needed relief to the harrassed peasantry.

Dr. Syed Mahmood and Dr. Subbaroyan snapped at Wardha.

Truth About Border Raids

But the problem of problems which the new Ministry has to solve is that of raids and kidnappings from across the border. Owing to the ill-conceived Forward Policy of the Government the tribesmen who resist the advance of British Imperialism into their home-lands have been blockaded and are being bombed from the air. Britain has shed crocodile tears over similar act by the Japanese in China and by Italians in Abyssinia. But British statesmen conveniently forget that their bombing results in greater loss of human life and destruction of property, because those who are being bombed in Waziristan are far less organised than the Chinese or even the Abyssinians In addition, the blockade has brought the tribesmen at bay. He is fighting with his back to the wal. He indulges in occasional raids accompanied by looting and kidnapping. The kidnapped persons are invariably released when ransom is paid. The new Frontier Cabinet has to clear up the mess created by the advocates of Forward Policy. The Premier is bent on stopping these raids and kidnappings But he is handicapped by the fact that the people in the settled districts have been completely disarmed. Not long ago, the Frontier Assembly unanimously passed a resolution urging that provisions of the Arms Act be suitably relaxed, and that people be supplied with arms. The Government of India has so far failed to make a proper gesture by relaxing restrictions on the keeping of arms.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan is about to tour the effected areas. His brother the Premier, has recently done so. For the first time the Congress ministry is tackling a problem of the first magnitude. Owing to the overwhelming support of the people, the prospects of a successful solution are certainly very bright indeed.

Dr. Khan Saheb

The officials—both British and Indians, are being made to feel that they are the servants of the people. There has been a distinct improvement in their manners, and their attitude towards the people is more sympathetic.

Khan Bros. Active

There is a division of labour between the Khan Brothers of whom the elder is the Premier and directing the Government of the Province, while the younger brother Khan Abdul Ghaffar, is moving from village to village explaining the message of the Congress and of freedom and acquainting himself with the needs of the people.

Much has been done even during the short span of six weeks that the Congress has been in power. But certainly much more remains to be done. The cabinet act as one man, conscious of the needs of the people, and wedded to the idea of selfless service. With the solid support of the masses, there is every hope that the great experiment will meet with the success which it deserves.

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Perpetual Calendar For Whole A. D.

(By N. P. Sankoo Iyer)

The 400-Year Calendar invented by me has now been developed so as to work for the whole A.D. As the year 1600 was the first of a centurial leap year after the Georgian Reform in 1582, I have selected the cycle of 400 years from 1600 to 1999 (both inclusive) tentatively. Albeit, there were many intercalations in adjusting the number of days of the Julian Calendrial years to coincide with those of the Lunar and Solar years prior to 1582. The manipulation displayed here has been simply devised, ignoring the said intercalations. As the last intercalation was made in 1752 A.D. (i.e. the day following the 2nd September, 1752 being declared and unanimously approved as the 14th September 1752 by the various Councils then), the regular modern year commenced only from 1753 A.D. Still readers can claim to exercise this application for the period 1600 to 1752 as well for calculation purposes.

As Astronomers treat the actual year of Christ's Birth (the year of Nativity) as Zero A.D. centuries are supposed to terminate as under:—

1st Century A.D. 0 to 99, i.e. 100 years.

2nd Century A.D. 100 to 199, i.e. 100 years.

17th Century A.D. 1600 to 1699, i.e. 100 years.

20th Century A.D. 1900 to 1999 i.e. 100 years.

i.e. any century begins with a Zero and ends with 9.

Chronologers differ from this view. Alexander Philip an erudite author on the subject says in his book "The Calendar" thus:—

"The difference of method in reckoning the year of Nativity gave rise or at least gave colour and encouragement to the disputes which in 1800 and again in 1900 took place as to whether these years were the last of the old or the first of the new centuries. Under the astronomer's rule (now in vogue) the latter view seemed entitled to more support than it received."

THE CALENDAR.

I am here giving you a formula to find out the day of the week from a given date.

HOW READILY DEMONSTRATES NEMMARA PARASU SANKOO'S UNIQUE CALENDAR FOR ANY DATE'S TEST.

There are 12 words in this sentence, and each word is to represent each of the 12 months of the year beginning from the word "HOW" for January and ending with "TEST" for December.

To find the week-day for any date:—

Example 30th May 1934. Put the date 30 and add to it the serial number in alphabet of the first letter of the word representing the month. H re the word "Parasu" represents May and its first letter 'P' is the sixteenth in alphabet in serial order, so add 16, i.e. 30 + 16 eq. to 46.

Then add to it the number of the year leaving away the Century. The result is 46 + 34 eq. to 80. Again add to it the number of leap days that have actually passed within these 34 years. 8 have passed. The result is 80 + 8 eq. to 88. Divide this total by 7. If there is no remainder, then it is Saturday. If there is remainder 1, 2, 3 or 4, etc., then the day is the first, second, third or fourth day from Sunday. Here 4 is the remainder. So the fourth day from Sunday, i.e. Wednesday falls on 30th May, 1934.

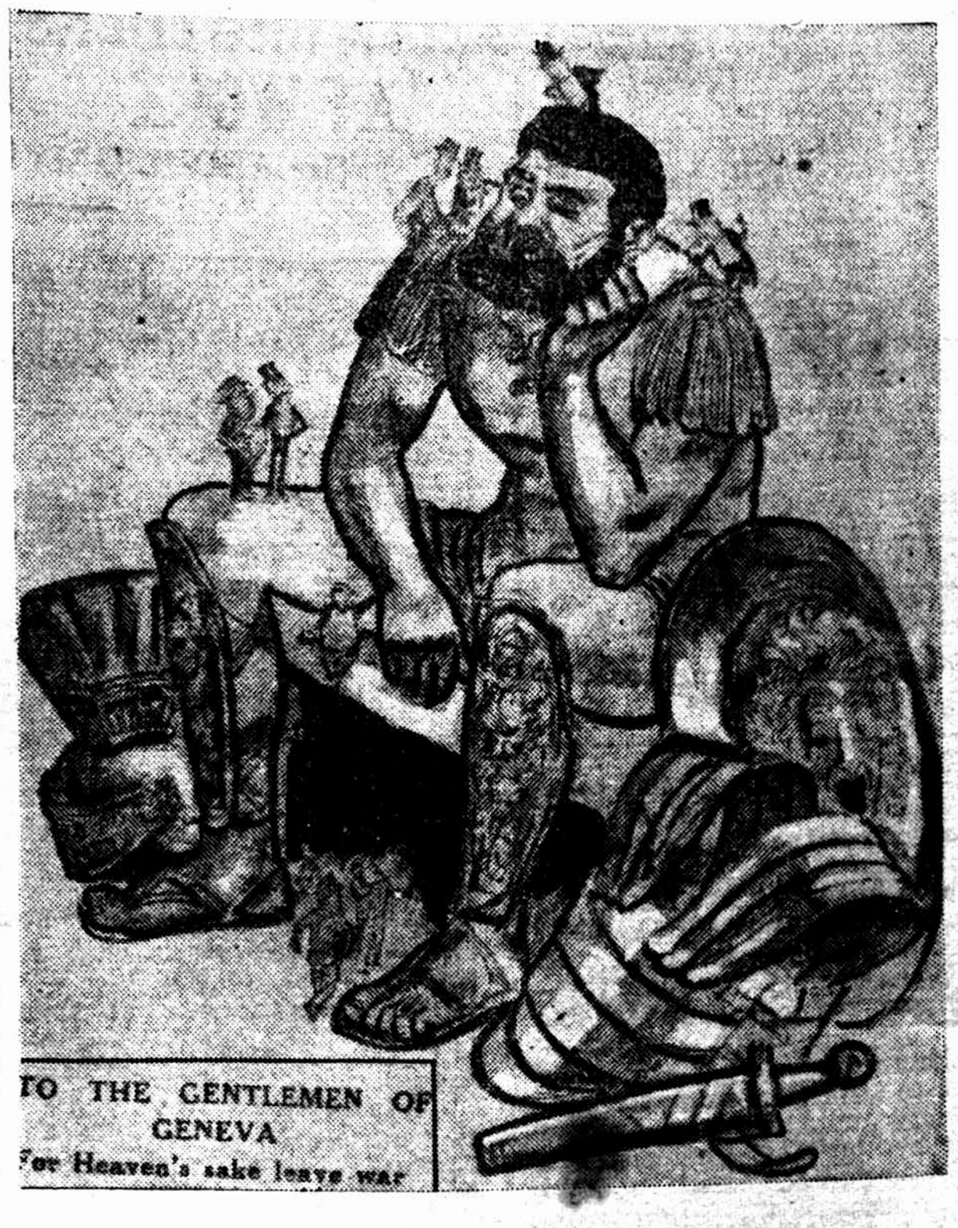
FOR ANY DATE.

This is the process for any date from 1900 to 1999, both years inclusive. For 1800 to 1899 add an extra 2 before dividing by 7, further process being the same. For 1700 to 1799 add an extra 4 instead of 2. For 1601 to 1699 and an extra 6, and for the year 1600 only, add an extra 12.

As all the dates and days coincide exactly every 400 years from any date, to find the week-day for a date later than 1999, it is only necessary to subtract 400 or multiples of 400 years thus bringing the year in question within the range of 1600 to 1999.

Care should be taken in adding the number of leap days. Say, for example, to find out the day for 15th February, 1932, we should not add 8 thinking that 32 is divisible by 4 eight times. Actually only 7 leap years have passed and the eighth leap-day passed off only by the 29th February of the year. So only 7 should be added. If it is for 29th February, 1932 we are finding the day, then 8 should be added and not 7.

The author, Mr. Sankoo Iyer shall be pleased to reply to any queries from the readers addressing him care The National City Bank of New York, Fort, Bombay.



"Brennessel," Berlin.

Indian Bazar

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TWENTY-ONE YEARS AFTER : No Luck Now In Lucknow

(By LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE).

Writing 'before' and 'after' the elections to the Provincial Legislatures, I said that "the great need of our present day political India is communal settlement, and if we are to achieve the goal of Swaraj, it must be settled on proper basis and put on solid foundation. It will not do to talk of blank cheques (like blank cartridges, they are no good), nor of 14 points; that the problem must be tackled not from communal, but Indian point of view." I also suggested, in spite of Congress majority, coalition ministries on fair and equitable basis, and to offer a joint resistance to forces of Imperialism entrenched in the Government of India Act. My suggestion was a cry in the wilderness, but I hope in changed circumstances, it will have better reception. Later events have shown that the need for communal understanding is greater than at any time before, as the gulf between the Congress and the Moslem League, has widened, and they stand opposed to each other like the Pandavas and Kauravas ready for a political Kurukshetra The exchange of correspondence between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah was preparation for the battle of Lucknow, and it is a tragedy that "Lucknow of 1916 which was supposed to bring good "luck" in the political field has changed its colour and now stands as a star 'ill-luck', on the political firmament, and the same city which witnessed the political unity between the Congress and the League should see the two parties standing at the longest distance between each of them. They were nearest at Lucknow in 1916. They are the farthest apart at Lucknow in 1937. That is the gain of 21 years, and further weapons of war are being forged. "Vande-Mataram" has been disapproved, and the Muslim flag—the Crescent and the Star—has been unfurled for the first time in the history of the Muslim India, as the emblem of Muslim political solidarity and opposed to the Tricolour "National" flag.

Those who may consider this situation lightly, may; but I fear it shows which way the wind is blowng in the Muslim political world. It blows hard at present, but it is not yet a hurricane, but may become so, soon.

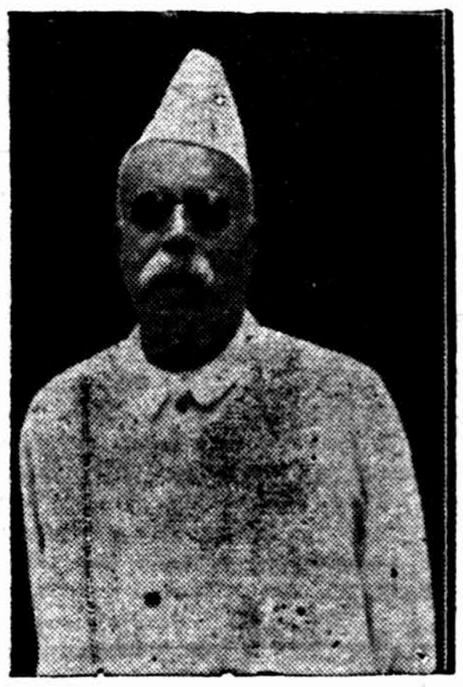
Not The Whole Truth

Attempts have been made to explain away this political 'malaise' particularly by Pandit Nehru stating that the problem of India is more economic than religious and communal, his view being that vested communal interests representing small sections of both the Hindus and the Muslims want to align themselves to resist the mass pressure, and that behind the veil of religion and culture, there is an attempt to consolidate the vested interests of a group of privileged people. This may be partially true, as there is no doubt that political 'goondaism' and intellectual 'mavalism' are masquerading under the name of religion. But that is not the whole truth. What Bhai Parmanand represents and what Mr. Jinnah stands for are factors and realities which can neither be explained away nor neglected under the Marxian ideology that at the bottom all problems are economic and that the "conquest of bread"—to use the happy phrase of Kropotkin is the 'real' problem and crux of the question. But these are facts, stubborn facts which must be faced. They cannot be airily brushed away by saying whom do Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Jinnah represent! Well may they answer back their questioners "Whom do you represent?"

Need For Settlement

It has beaten me why the League of Nations formula for communal settlement is not acceptable. It safeguards all castes and creeds, prevents onslaught on culture and practive of religion till religion does not make a nuisance of itself to others. Each can practise his 'religion' at his own cost and risk. Situated as we are, and having been fed on "communal diet," I do not see the possibility of the League of Nations formula being considered by India much less accepted. We have been put on the wrong track, and till an attempt is made to reverse the gear, and nationalism is not based on communal foundation, there is no possibility of our being on right lines. But that is no reason why an attempt should not be made to settle the problem 'provisionally' till 'national' sense dawns on us.

You, Sir Editor, struck the true note when you suggested resumption of negotiations between the



L. R. Tairsee.

parties, and arrive at an "entente cordiale" on the lines of least resistance and greatest co-operation,—surely a formula can be found to satisfy all interests, and such an attempt can only succeed as units of a nation, and when a high sense of national unity calls all parties together without any 'arriere pensee.' This reminds one of a Gujarati proverb which says: you cannot clasp 'without' two hands. Let each party remember this, and understanding is possible. If each thinks of its importance, may God save India!

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Is This Not A

China And Spain Are Two Fronts

IT IS ONE AND THE SAME

The campaigns in spain and China are two salients of the same battle; or if you prefer, are two fuses extending in opposite directions from the central powder mine, both lighted and burning in toward the ultimate explosion.

BY BRUCE BLIVEN

It is a commonplace of history that participants in those momentous events which change mankind's subsequent life rarely realize what is happening. The record of the past is full of diary entries of persons who live through great days pre-occupied with a cold in the head or the fact that a pet dog has distemper. It is quite possible that we are experiencing something of the sort at the present time. People ask casually whether there is danger of another world war or, showing more pessimism, when it is likely to begin. I think a good case can be made for the contention that it has begun.

Like most disputed matters, this one goes back to a question of definition: What do we mean by a world war? We mean, I should say, a conflict in which most of the chief powers are either already engaged or seem likely to join before it has closed. Even the Great War of 1914-18 did not represent the unanimous folly of all mankind; there were many countries notably in South America, that remained neutral to the end, and some of the important belligerents did not join until years after the fighting had started.

Six Nations At War

To-day, at least six nations are struggling in the Spanish Peninsula. Italians, Germans, Portuguese and Moors support the Fascist rebellion of General Franco. On the Loyalist side are fighting men from a score of countries, but those nations most closely engaged, in the supply of either men or materials, are Soviet Russia and France. In the Far East we are likely to see a similar story. Should the war there prove a long, hard struggle it would be a miracle if Germany and Italy did not come to the aid of Japan. It would be equally a miracle if Soviet Russia did not also supply war material to China, particularly since Nanking has at last made peace with the Chinese Soviets. The campaigns in Spain and China are two salients of the same battle; or if you prefer, are two fuses extending in opposite directions from the central powder mine, both lighted and burning in toward the ultimate explosion.

While some important exceptions should be noted, this Second World War in its present phase is mainly a fight between fascism and communism, with fascism acting as the aggressor. The fascist philosophy is fundamentally a ramp leading upward to a military struggle in which the individual can immolate himself for the supposed good of the state, which is why every fascist government is a steadily increasing threat to peace

Soviet Pre-Occupation

The fear of German and Japanese invasion has caused Soviet Russia, in the past five years, to drop everything else and center her whole effort upon military preparation. To do this has damaged her socialist experiment to a degree that we cannot yet appreciate, a degree that may prove one of the deep tragedies of all history Part of the price was an end of Russia's isolation, an alliance with bourgeois France and entry into that much derided capitalist sewing circle, the League of Nations.

Even in the Far East, Japan seeks to justify her aggression against China on the ground that she is fighting the "Red menace." The irony of the situation is that when she began her war, the Nanking government against whom she is fighting was itself engaged in a struggle with the Chinese Communists. The Japanese pressure has caused the internal dispute in China to be ended; the Chinese Communists have moved somewhat to the right and Nanking has promised to move substantially to the left. To a certain extent, Japan has breathed life into her own bogey. (It is of course nonsense to speak of a "Red menace" as though it were on all fours with the menace of a country devoted to exploitative, imperialist capitalism. All that Soviet Russia ever tried to do in any country, even before she entered her present stage of staying at home and minding her own business, was to persuade the workers in that country to take over its industrial and political organization on behalf of the whole mass of the people.)

Fascist Bloc

In the fascist bloc we see as immediately active participants Japan, Germany, Italy and Portugal. Not yet directly engaged but hovering on the brink are Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece. Jugoslavia, Poland and Turkey are dominated by fascist ideas, but for various reasons in each case have not openly espoused the central bloc. Strongly sympathetic are several Central and South American countries which are zealously imitating the German model—notably Brazil

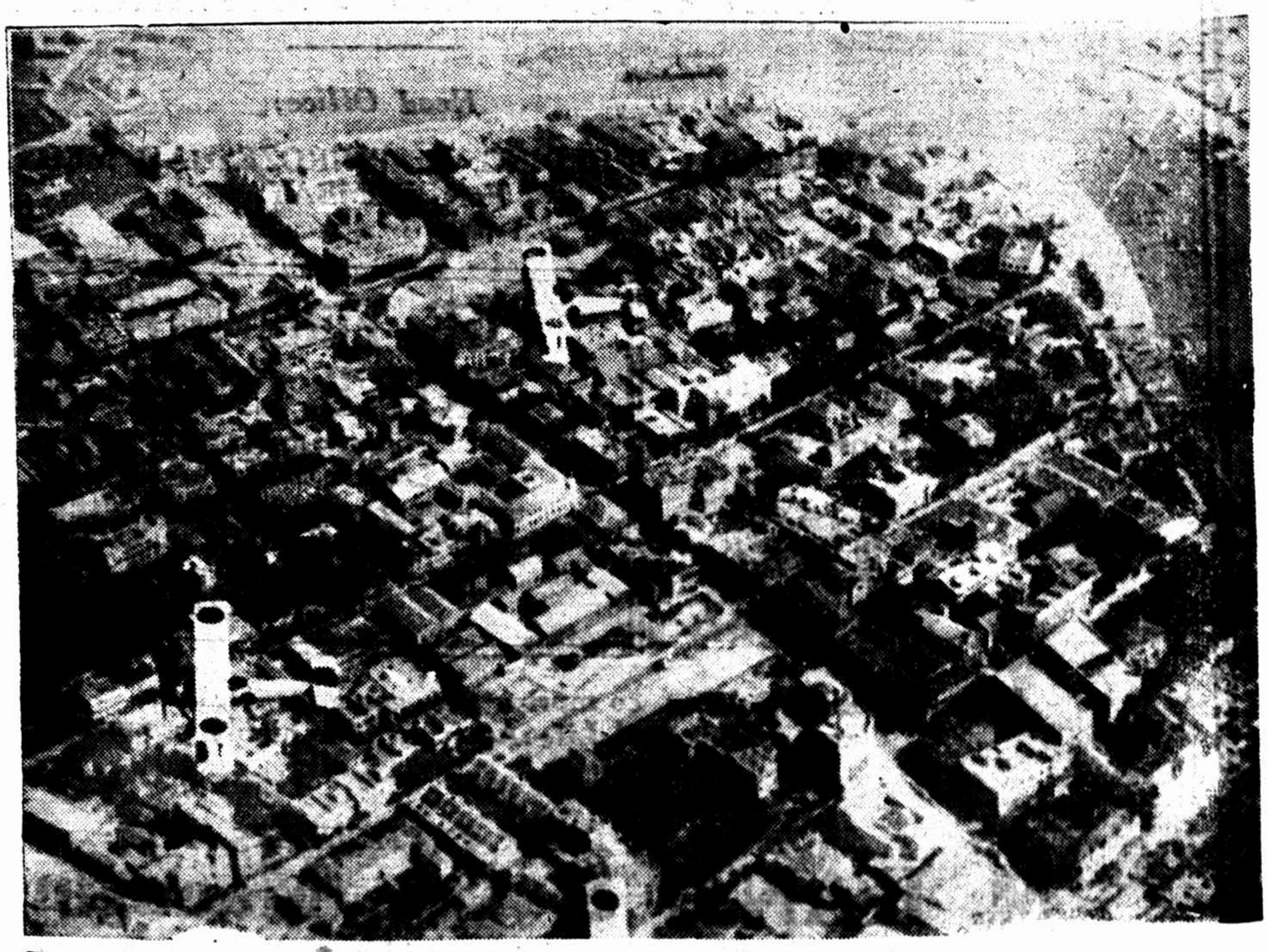
On the other side are of course, China, Soviet Russia and Loyalist Spain, the last receiving also aid from Mexico. France, through her present People's Front government, sympathizes strongly with this group, but is constantly hampered and held back by Great Britain to whom she feels she must cling, at any cost As for the British, their foreign policy is a stalemate, a fact which, oddly enough, causes it to resemble their traditional policy during the nineteenth century, when they sought to maintain the balance of power in Europe

The British allowed the technological advance in armament to catch them napping. They permitted new weapons, and notably the airplane, to be developed by Germany and Italy to such a degree that Britain was no longer mistress of the seas and the unquestioned Number One nation of the Eastern Hemisphere. Since this painful discovery, Britain has been doing her best to catch up, spending money on rearmament at a fabulous rate. She is exerting every effort meanwhile to avoid being drawn too soon into open war. Part of the price she has had to pay is the virtual scrapping of the League of Nations, an institution that has in the past operated to her great advantage. Another part is the maintenance of a monstrous series of international fictions—hypocrisy on a mass-production scale—reaching its climax when the Italian navy was solemnly invited to help in the search for Italian submarines preying on Russian ships carrying war supplies to Spain.

Role Of Britain

Left to themselves, the English under their present government would, I think, join the Fascist bloc. (A real Labour Cabinet would be a different story.) They have small love for the French, whom they have been fighting sporadically for eight hundred years. Their conservative leaders are of

"AMAZONS" IN CHINESE DEFENSE FORCES: Shanghai; well-drilled women soldiers, who are seeing action against the invading Japanese Forces, in the Woosung Sector. Although foreign to the old Chinese ideas, the training of women as Police and Soldiers was fostered by Mme. Sun Yat Sen as part of the "New China" movement.



WAR 'PLANES OVER NORTH CHINA: A picture showing Japanese war 'planes in flight formation over the City of Tientsin, which was the object of bombings and Infantry attacks during the current undeclared war.

2nd World War?

Six Nations Are At It Already

READY TO DIE FOR THEIR "GOOD EARTH": Shanghai, the men behind this barricade are all members of the "Paoantui," or Peace Preservation Corps of Shanghai. They are fiercely patriotic, of high morale and profess themselves ready to die rather than yield an inch of China to the invader.

course opposed to communism and are disposed to regard the political heads of Soviet Russia as 'a pack of Oriental upstarts. As for China, England a hundred years ago was doing there very much what Japan is doing to-day, and her ruling class would object quite as much as Japan's to any doctrine of "China for the Chinese." Moreover, Britain long had an alliance with Japan and got along well under it.

To-day, however, there are complicating factors. The British feel that Hitler and Mussolini are "too cocky by half." They were deeply shocked by Hitler's famous blood purge of June 30, 1934. They were profoundly disturbed when Mussolini, early in the Ethiopian affair, indicated that he considers the Mediterranean an Italian lake. The British believe, with ample justification, that an alliance with either Hitler or Mussolini is almost impossible for the simple reason that neither can be trusted to live up to his word. Also, for strictly business reasons, with all sentimentality barred, England feels it is important to remain friendly with the remote, rather naive, but powerful citizens of the United States, whose dislike of both Germany and Italy is well-known. In short, Great Britain is confronted by such a difficult choice that we can hardly blame her for refusing as yet to make it, and even pretending that the necessity does not exist

Japanese Tactics

Meanwhile, the guns thunder and blood is spilled both East and West. In China, as in Spain, we are seeing a new phenomenon of undeclared war The reasons, however, are not quite the same Japan makes no declaration because: (1) she seeks thereby to avoid the penalties of the American Neutrality Act and of the League Covenant (despite the fact that she is no longer a member of the Geneva body); (2) she hopes thus to minimize the odium that must come to her for violating the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty; (3) by avoiding a declaration of war, she is better able to keep up for her population the pretence that this is just a punitive expedition, on a small scale and soon to be ended; (4) a private war can be ended by a secret peace, without interference from outsiders who might otherwise insist upon being participants.

In Spain of course, there is another important reason why Germany and Italy have not confessed they are at war. To do so would enhance the danger of a full-scale conflict throughout Europe, for which neither of them is yet ready. It would also mean that the German and Italian populations could no longer be kept in ignorance of what is going on. Even to-day, reliable reports tell us that there are many thousands in the fascist lands who have no idea how many of their fellows are fighting in Spain, or of the grave reverses they have met.

Franco As Tool

Another advantage of a small and only semi-official war is that it permits many tentative experiments with new apparatus and techniques The Germans, in particular, have sent to Spain all kinds of new equipment, including tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft guns and airplanes. These have been closely watched in operation and full reports made. Some of them, after brief use, have been sealed up and sent back to Germany for inspection at the factory.

Hitler and Mussolini, it is quite obvious, made a firm bargain with Franco before the rebellion started. In return for very substantial concessions in Spain and North Africa, concessions covering trade and access to raw materials, they agreed to give him just enough assistance to enable him to win. What went wrong was that all three gravely underestimated the amount of aid needed. Ever since, Franco has been pleading for men and materials on a huge scale, without getting them. There are hints from Rome that the Duce might promise to send no more "volunteers" to Spain, under certain conditions. These would probably include British and League recognition of the Ethiopian conquest and possibly the new four-power West European pact. Observers on the spot believe Mussolini's hint was intended to give him a better bargaining position during his visit to Hitler. They point out also that he says nothing about recalling the Italian troops, perhaps numbering 150,000, now fighting in Spain

Instruments Of War

The military lesson of the Second World War is interesting Thus far, poison gas has been used both in the East and West only on a minute scale if at all. This is perhaps the last gesture of recognition for the power of "world public opinion," that ghost that seems ever more translucent, more emaciated, each time it is trotted out. All the combatants appear reluctant to endure the odium of having been first to begin; perhaps also, they fear reprisals in kind. The use of disease germs has likewise so far as can be judged, failed to appear. Very likely it is prevented by the same inhibitions that hold back poison gas; and it may be that the problem has not yet been solved of creating epidemics among the foe while your own men go unscathed.

Partly because of the failure to use gas, the predictions we have been hearing for nearly twenty years about the character of this war have not been fulfilled. There has been aerial bombardment of cities on a great scale, but it has not, as was prophesied, at once destroyed the morale of the population and forced an abject surrender. On the contrary, the almost incessant shelling of Madrid, for example, both with bombing airplanes and long range artillery, for fourteen months, has apparently served only to deepen the resolution of the inhabitants. A striking example of the same thing was seen a few days ago when the Japanese sent a huge fleet of airplanes to destroy Nanking. Despite several hundred casualties, the city was not destroyed; some of its inhabitants stood in the streets and shook their fists at the bombers in the sky.

Shape Of Things To Come

Military experts seem agreed that thus far the advantage still lies with defence. Tanks light enough for mobility are not heavy enough for damage; big ones with large guns get stuck in the mud and their crews are wiped out with hand grenades or whiffs of liquid fire sprayed from a hose. There are extremely effective anti-aircraft guns which aim themselves automatically through sensitive devices actuated by the noise of the airplane engine or even its heat. In spite of a long

(Continued on page 58)

FASCISTS LIKE STREET URCHINS

The Fascists, with deliberate intent seek to destroy men, women and children, the old and the ill. They kill people just as a certain type of small boy pulls the wings off a fly, and so far as I can judge, for exactly the same reason.

HATCHING EGGS OF JAP WAR BIRD: Ironically, China is the cradle of modern high explosives, and like chickens they come home to roost, hatched by raiding Japanese war 'planes over Tsangchow. This photo shows some of the bombs bursting over one of China's most important war bases.

RESUSCITATION OF AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEM

NEED FOR A STATE-AIDED COLLEGE IN BOMBAY

(By "Unani")

In the face of the almost miraculous cures effected by practitioners of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in India, it would be sheer folly on the part of the followers of the allopathic system of medicine taught in the West, to claim that theirs is the only system which is truly "scientific" and beneficent to mankind, and that all other systems are mere "quackery"

Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand practitioners of the allopathic system fail to recognise the merits of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment and cure simply because of their utter ignorance of these systems, an ignorance deliberately cultivated by them on account of the deep prejudice they have consciously and unconsciously acquired while imbibing the knowledge of the Allopathic system

How utterly unfair is the prejudice among allopaths against the practitioners of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems and how harmful it is to the progress of humanity, can be seen from one solitary instance.

A Miraculous Cure

In 1915, His Late Highness, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior developed a diabetic carbuncle of a dangerous type on the nape of his neck. The advice of the expert medical faculties of the country as well as of a Royal surgeon was obtained, but they one and all declared that an inoperative cure was impossible. Thus the Maharaja's life was despaired of, and there was the utmost gloom in Gwalior. As a last resource, it was decided by the family of His Highness to requisition the services of a renowned Parsi Unani practitioner, the present venerable Pranacharya Dr. Rustomjee Edulji Hakim who had acquired a most unique reputation in all India by his unrivalled knowledge of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine and in whose family the knowledge of these sciences had been handed down from generation to generation. Dr. Hakim took up the case and cured the malady in record time to the utter surprise and confusion of the allopathic medical world that had given up the case as incurable except by an operation.

And what more! In 1925, the expert medical faculties in Paris were struggling in vain once again for the life of the same Maharaja and had given up the case as almost hopeless, when again the help of Dr. Hakim was urgently requisitioned.

Unfortunately by the time Dr. Hakim reached Paris the Maharaja had already been operated upon, and was rapidly sinking and Dr. Hakim declined to interfere—and the Maharaja passed away three days after Dr. Hakim's arrival. The fact requires to be noted here that when European allopaths failed, a Hakim was summoned from distant India and perhaps the Maharaja would have survived if in the meanwhile he had not been operated upon and the case meddled with.

Harmful Prejudice

I mention these incidents to show what grievous los to science and harm to human progress is being sustained by the unreasoning prejudice obtaining among allopaths against the ancient indigenous systems of medicine.

Dr Hakim, who is now in his 76th year, has during his lifetime relieved the sufferings of tens of thousands by his special Ayurvedic, Unani and allopathic technique.

Had the abovementioned cures been effected by any physician in the West, he would have been lionized and blazened forth in the medical and other journals. But Dr. Rustomji Hakim is merely an old fashioned, simple, unassuming man, who knows nothing of lime-light and has pursued his profession of healing sick and maimed humanity as a sacred mission—and he is left to remain in obscurity by his fellow practitioners of the healing art. Is it not a shame to educated Indians that such as he should be treated in this fashion! I mention his case as an example of the poor gratitude we show to real benefactors of their fellow-men living in our midst.

Need For A State-Aided College

Is it not time, I ask that we give a more honoured place in our programmes of national advancement to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine! It is assuring to learn that the various provincial governments under Congress lead are beginning to show some genuine regard for

Pranacharya ... Hakim.

these ancient and indigenous systems. Quackery there is, and plenty of it among the practitioners of these systems, but this is so, more because of the contemptuous neglect which they have received at the hands of the State all these decades, than for any other reason. What is urgently wanted is the setting up of advisory boards and faculties of physicians of repute versed in these systems and the establishment of a net-work of schools and colleges to propagate correct knowledge of the systems and to train youths for the practice of the profession. In Bombay, the need of a first-rate state aided college is urgent, and there are enough number of reputed masters of the indigenous systems to man such an institution. Will the Congress ministry address itself to the task in an earnest spirit and see such a college established early? I

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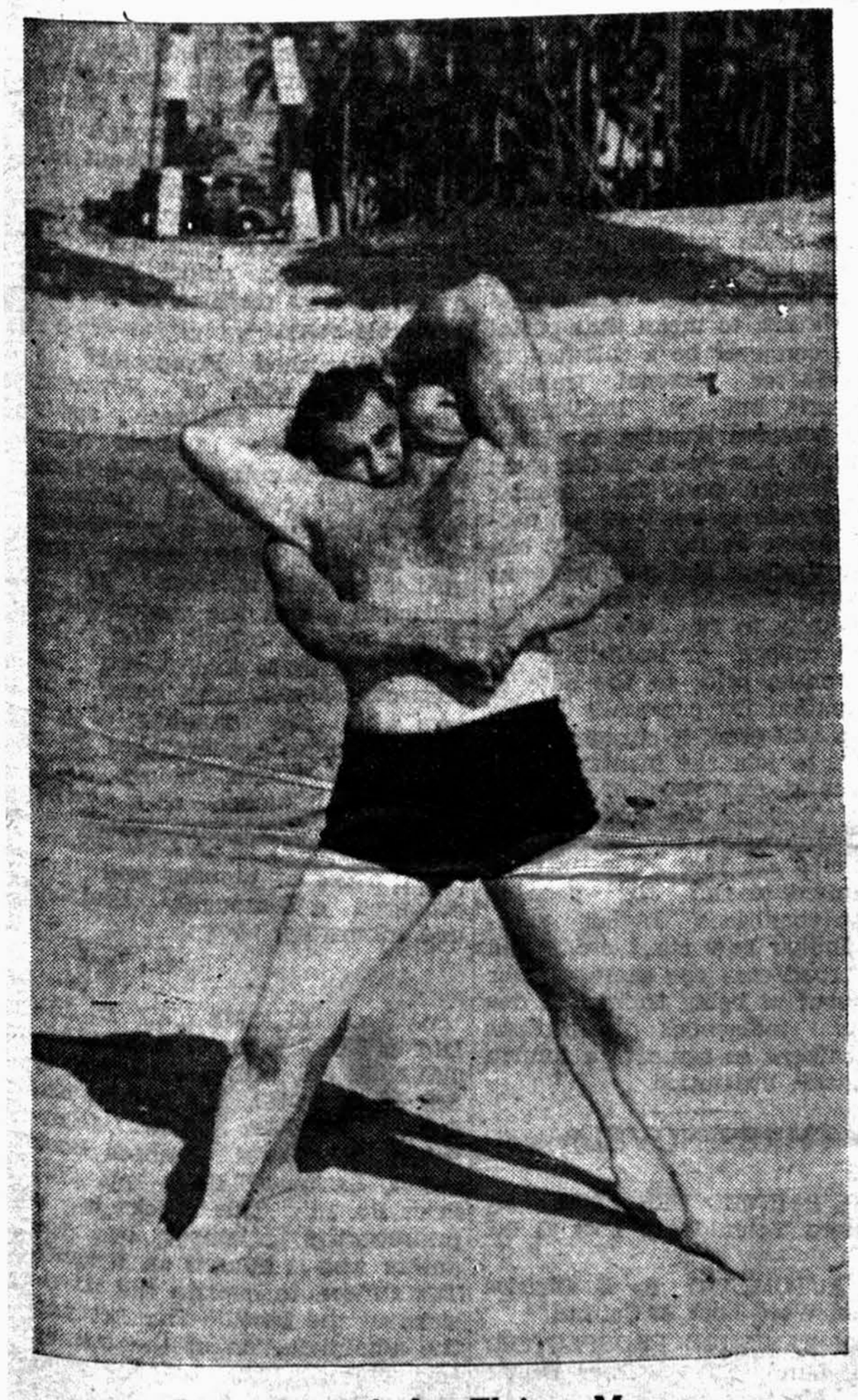
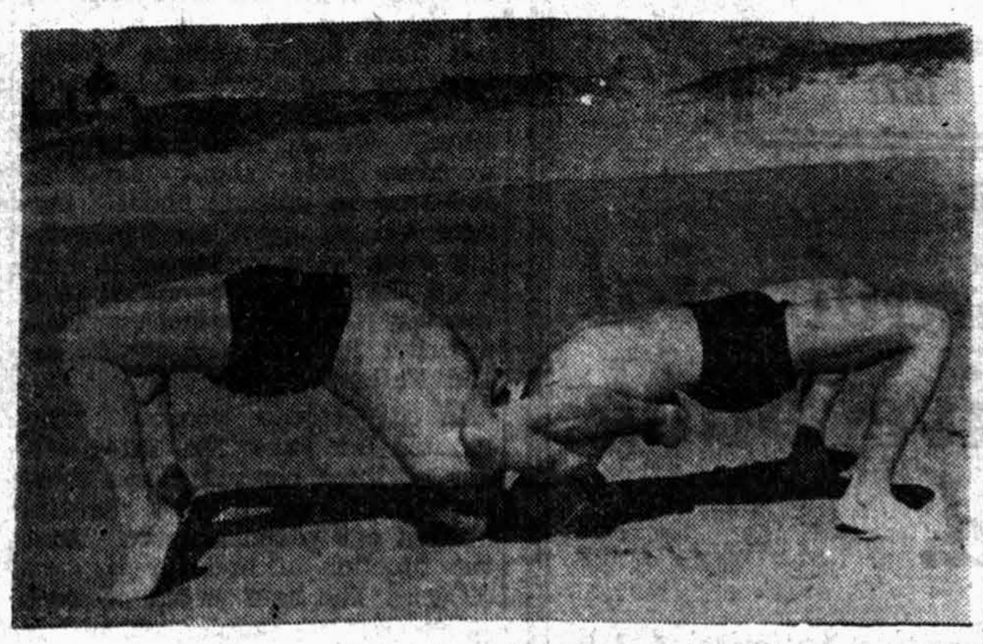


Beginning of the Flying Mare.

The Flying Plane.

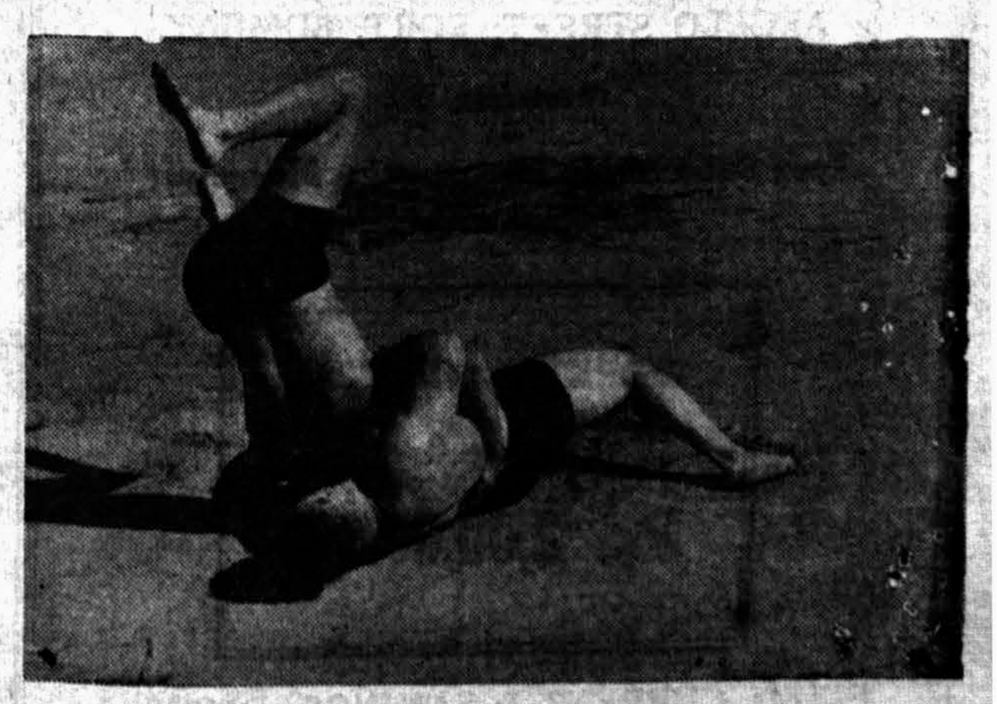
Flying Supplex and Body Bridge



Double Bridge

Japanese Leg Hold

Ground rolling.



Hammerlock and crotch.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

COMMERC[illegible]UCATION

DIRECT WAY TO SUCCESS: By The School of Accountancy (London).

This is a prospectus of a postal teaching institution of England. The prospectus as far as it goes is beautifully got up and printed with pictures and attractive photographs. It also gives details of some British examinations for which postal tuition is offered by this institution in its own line of work. In India we are fortunate in possessing a number of institutions which, besides training scholars in regular lecture rooms and halls by capable and qualified professors of great experience in almost all the branches in which this institution professes to teach, also provide postal teachings for which special courses are prepared by Indian professors of great experience and the students' work is corrected by these professors with great care in India. Bombay is particularly fortunate in this connection, where some of the oldest colleges and institutions in Commerce are flourishing and Bombay has given a lead on all questions of commercial education to the whole of our country. There are similar institutions in other parts of India who also perform more or less valuable service in the same line. Of late it appears that a number of British institutions have in the hope of capturing the field, appointed agents —locally to sell their postal courses in various branches of teaching. Where, of course, there is no facility afforded for tuition through post given by an Indian institution under competent experts, there may be some excuse for trying to sell postal courses in those lines here, but one does not see the necessity of the advent of a foreign or outside institution planting an agency in this country in case where local talent is as good as and even more experienced and competent. Indian national sentiment is happily strongly in favour of supporting purely Indian institutions worked under exclusively Indian capital and Indian talent in the educational field as well as in industry, commerce, banking etc. Besides the national and patriotic aspect of the case there happen to exist many other powerful factors in favour of Indian students entrusting their education exclusively to Indian institutions. Experienced Indian professors know the Indian conditions as well as the working of the Indian mind and they are undoubtedly best fitted to guide the young Indian scholar on his way to success both in the examinations and in practical life. No foreign or outside professor can achieve success to any degree in that direction.

There is one more factor which every Indian scholar must bear in mind and that is that a set of notes prepared with a view to enable the examinee to pass an examination does not lead to perfection of knowledge and success in life, particularly in connection with business branches of education as well as in practical professions such as those of Accountants, Bankers, Insurance Experts, Lawyers etc., etc. success in which largely depends on a thorough knowledge of the subjects concerned which can only be acquired through a personal touch with professors, through the study of a selected number of text-books written by the best authorities on the subjects, plus lectures in class rooms or through the post and industrious research in a reference library. There are no doubt cases where students, due to economic or other reasons, are not able to attend personally colleges conducted by experienced experts. Here they had better entrust themselves to the care of Indian colleges and institutions where regular lecture classes are held in the branches of study they are interested in and which in addition provide postal tuition which is based upon these lectures plus the text-books actually used in the daily teaching classes of the colleges concerned. This should not be taken to mean that postal tuition can ever be a satisfactory substitute for personal training by experts, but in institutions where personal training is given and which also teach on the same basis through post, the scholar not only gets as much of the personal touch as he possibly can expect through the post but at the same time also secures an opportunity to run up to the Indian college or institution a few months prior to the date of examination for personally brushing up and even, if circumstances permit, to join the institution for lectures at any stage of his studies. Besides, the examinations for the various professions in commerce are now being rapidly Indianised to suit the peculiar Indian conditions, Indian practice, Indian Law etc., etc. and this constitutes one more factor in favour of being trained in one of our indigenous institutions and colleges as against a foreign or outside institution.

THREE NOVELS

SHE PAINTED HER FACE: By Dernford Yates. Ward Lock & Co. Ltd.

38 AUTOMATIC: By E. Charles Vivian. Ward Lock & Co. Ltd.

THE VANISHED PROSPECTOR: By J. Lund. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. 7|6d.

"Sometimes at great garden parties, literary luncheons: or in the quiet of an exclusive gunroom, a laugh rings out. The sad, formal faces for a moment relax. They are admirers of Dernford Yates who have found out each other. We are hardly organised, we know little about ourselves and next to nothing about our hero, but we appreciate fine writing when we come across it, and a wit that is ageless—united to a courtesy that is extinct". Thus a writer in the "New Statesman and Nation".

In the present volume "She Painted Her Face" Mr. Yates tells one of those charming and romantic stories which were plentiful in that age which believed that the function of literature is to please. The hero is one of those gallant, resourceful, chivalrous men who has entered into the dreams of every woman at some time of her life. He rescues a princess from the machinations of a villainous cousin, goes through amazing feats of physical and mental endurance and emerges triumphant with the help of two utterly charming and delightful people, of a type that the modern writer possessed with the bugbear of "realism" hesitates to create. Here [illegible]dream world in which so many people are as they ought to be, in which the lover gets his lass, and the virtuous are rewarded for their pains. If only as an escape from this age of complexes and confusion this book is highly to be commended.

Mr. Charles Vivian has distinguished himself as a clever and talented writer of detective stories and in Inspector Head has created a very acceptable hero with an uncanny flair for spotting murderers wherever they may be. Mystery story enthusiasts will remember his appearance in accessory after, "Seventeen C[illegible]" and "Cigar for Inspector Head" and welcome this further proof of the ingenuity and skill of this indefatigable member of the Police Force. In ".38 Automatic" Inspector Head instead of setting out to test for the body has the corpse brought to him one stormy night by a taxi-driver whose "Fare" has been shot through the head in the rear-seat without his hearing any noise whatever. How Inspector Head without any appreciable clues to lend him assistance runs the culprit to earth makes a very thrilling and remarkable story.

"The Vanished Prospector" is set in the wilds of Northern Canada where existence spells the survival only of those who possess and display super-human physical endurance and courage. It tells the story of a prospector who gets lost in his search for gold is brutally murdered by a colleague and the consequent march for the culprit and the corpse. This is undertaken by Inspector Masen who being in love with the daughter of the murdered man accomplishes feats possible to human beings only under the influence of a great and inspiring passion. The author Captain Lund has an appreciable sense of humour and has produced a thoroughly readable and interesting book.

H. C. V.

LAW OF INCOME TAX IN INDIA & BURMA by R. N. SRIVASTAVA, B. Sc., with a Foreword by SIR H. S. GOUR, M.A., LL.D., Kt., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law (Published by Nawal Kishore Book Depot, Lucknow) 1937. pp. 918; Price Rs. 10. This book is a praiseworthy attempt by the author who is himself an Income-Tax Officer, to explain the provisions of the Income-Tax Act and the administration of the law on the subject. The Act, the rules and instructions issued by the Income-Tax authorities are given in extenso, with comments in the light of judicial decisions and extracts from judgments where necessary. The author has tried to give a critical and analytical exposition of the subject, so as to make the book useful alike to officers in charge of the administration of the Act and to lawyers and laymen. The author is of the opinion that the case law involved in the consideration of the English Income-Tax Statutes ought to be discarded whilst construing the Indian Act. He has however cited numerous English cases in order to elucidate various expressions used in the Act. The book is well written and is a veriable mine of information regarding topics relating to income-tax assessment. It is sure to prove useful in practice not only to Income-Tax officers, but to lawyers and accountants alike and we have no hesitation in recommending it to them. The text of the Income-Tax Amendment Act of 1937 is given as an Appendix in the book.

N. H. P.

[illegible]N DENMARK

DENMARK: 1937: (Published by the Royal Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Statistical Department).

An encyclopaedia of Denmark. This book contains the most exhaustive information on Denmark, the Danish people, their customs, industries, technical institutions, etc., and a very instructive chapter on the Political Constitution of present-day Denmark. For people interested in Denmark this book should be a God-send. Of especial interest to Indians should be the Chapters on Education and the Control of Export of Agricultural Produce, the latter chapter is contributed by Harald Faber, late Agricultural Adviser to the Danish Legation, London.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Shantaram—Discusses Indian Films—Art And Technique—Incidents And Psychology—Possibilities Of Coloured Films—Indian Art In London—Capt. Gladstone Solomon's Indian Impressions—Lord Willingdon To Open Exhibition.

Sjt. V. Shantaram, the well-known Prabhat director, during his recent visit last week to Bombay for the premiere of the "Unexpected" took the chance to meet and discuss with some friends at a small social at the Majestic Hotel the questions and conditions influencing Indian film studios and the production of Indian film pictures. Sjt. Shantaram seemed to be mentally as alert as he was optimistic. Singularly noteworthy was, however, the trend of his challenging faith. He appeared to be, more or less, unimpressed by the "Russian technique". He found it, he said, uniformly unvaried. He preferred it seemed, Hollywood. Nevertheless he did not understand, he observed, why India should follow or imitate Hollywood or Russian technique or methods.

Hollywood Is "Mechanical"

India could formulate her own technique and methods of artistic production. Compared with Indian outlook and ways foreign pictures were, he pointed out, "mechanical". Some of those present disagreed with him. It was argued that whatever may be the imperfections of what he termed "mechanical"; and what others might describe as efficient; what ever may be the defects of certain stereotyped recipe of presentation in the foreign studios, there were quite an appreciable number of pictures in which Hollywood and Russia had both shown indisputable mastery in interpreting psychological situations, in building up incident by incident the dramatic momentum and denouement of the story.

Stage Technique

Indian pictures which, like some of the English pictures and the first pictures from Hollywood, were gradually discarding the stage technique and methods of presentment. But they were not yet completely emancipated from that technique. The advertisement of costly studio equipment and "camera angles" were yet as crudely prominent in them as the irrepressible handkerchief which the hero once flourished on the Indian stage, as the flower vase which once became the inseparable companion of every interior shot, or bobbed hair, Jodhpur breeches, pyjamas, a cigarette and an automobile became the unchallengeable "character" of the "modern" or may be "educated" or "society" woman patented by the Indian screen.

Psychological Pitfalls

The psychological stop-gaps and the weakness not seldom bankruptcy of the script were helped out by unhesitating intrusion of the "Sadhu", "Fakir" or the "Ashram" chief whose more than divine gift turned impossibles into concrete, tangible, quick to the touch phenomenon. These were, in a worse sense than that implied to foreign pictures, mechanical as they were transparently primitive. Between the splash of "camera angles", acting mannerisms, criticisms in dialogue and script incidents borrowed from foreign made and the primitive crudeness of stage pictures and stories and the home-technique or sentimental banalities verging sometimes towards undisguised vulgarity, there was little to choose.

National Distinction

There were of course, pictures that registered their national distinction as much by the art of their dramatic skill as by the skilful and judicious employment of the screen accent and idiom developed naturally in the land which, for decades has been specialising it for efficient presentment of indigenous material.

Universal Idioms

For example, the creative resources of a pioneer like D. W. O. Griffiths had secured for the screen the world over certain screen idioms and methods of accent that have directly and indirectly consciously or unconsciously affected and influenced universally the growth and development of screen art, technique and science. In acknowledging our debt to him, in the attempt to analyse the principles, artistic or technical, of the pioneers like him we were it was suggested, only helping a clearer vision of our strength and distinction.

We Must Contribute Our Share

Sjt. Shantaram said he was free to pay homage to a gifted pioneer like Griffith. He had a rare reverence for his memory and work. What he was trying to maintain was, firstly, that we should try to avoid being merely imitative and if we, in India, could so determine study and work out our problems of screen art and technique there was more than the chance to make our contribution to the world's film advancement.

Only A Destruction

Sjt. Shantaram seemed inclined to feel that the introduction of colour would be a great distraction and would mostly tone down the dramatic value of the screen. Colour was such a dominantly bright factor.

New Artistic Medium

Could not colour be used with discrimination? Colour, like sound at one time, is at present a novelty of which the studios cannot have enough as they had not enough of sound. It would be remembered that the first days of talkies were proudly and with the maximum of noise announced as "hundred per cent talkies" Now we have understood the value or at least some of the wise producers and directors have understood the value of silence also. That is to say they have known and mastered the art of making use of sound. Sound has ceased to be a novelty and dialogue, and music are more than "incidental". It has become an artistic medium. Similarly colour could be with trained hands and eyes be an artistic medium. It need not be "hundred per cent colour."

Colour For Films

Sjt. Shantaram was however, sceptical of the psychological values of colour. As an illustration of the technique distinctive of the country he mentioned how he conveyed the sense of the passage of time by the sequences in which "Vasanti" translates in song and rhythm and changing colour, the requisite effect in "Unexpected".

About our "international" prospects, Sjt. Shantaram was, decidedly, optimistic, despite the mention of the rather sad experience of British pictures in the "international" market. His estimate of the British pictures was obviously discouraging, not to suggest scornful. Korda's picture, Henry VIII were mentioned as an exception. The methods of random publicity came in for discussion also as did other subjects of common national film interests.

The Spirit Of Understanding And Enterprise

It is possible to disagree as it is possible to appreciate much that Sjt. Shantaram said and discussed. But the importance of the social was the frank and practically helpful tenor of the discussion and the spirit of mutual understanding. It is to be hoped that Indian Studios would understand the importance and necessity of such candid informal heart-to-heart talk. Sjt. Shantaram is of course, not the first nor the only director whom I have seen discussing helpfully the manifold film problems of art and technique which face the Indian Studios. But he is of the few, very few animated by the progressive outlook and the spirit of challenging enterprise. It is to be hoped that a similar outlook and spirit infects other magnets of the Indian Studios.

Indian Art In London

The proposal for Indian art exhibition in London continues to stir interest. It is now busy exploring the ways and means by which the scope of the exhibition could be adjusted to include both the best of ancient and modern art. That is a welcome sign and the best of ancient and modern deserves the widest support.

Artistic Impressions Of India

Capt. Gladstone Solomon has arranged an exhibition in London of his shall one say, impressions, as a painter of India. The exhibition is to be opened by Lord Willingdon. We look forward to that exhibition. It is certain to arouse the interest even of those jaded "Orientalists" who have nothing new to say and still further nothing new to see in India.

"ART IN THE HOME EXHIBITION"

"The Art In The Home Exhibition" arranged by far-sighted and enlightened women promises to reveal at the Town Hall next month progressive tendencies that should constitute the charm and distinction of the modern home in the making. It is planned to be as educative as distinctive. The picture above meant for one of the rag book in the "Nursery Section" is credence. It is designed by Kumari Vidya Mehta.

Our Short Story

The Two Hotels

By RANJEE G. SHAHANI

Almost imperceptibly, the Boat train glided into my London terminus. But I must have been dozing, for the words "Piper! Pi-, per! Speshul!" were the first that fell upon my ears. Before I had got my bearings, a long, lean face appeared in my compartment and shouted: "Porter, Sir?"

"Yes," I said drowsily taking down my coat and hat from the rack.

"Any registered luggage, Sir?" he inquired.

I handed him the yellow form, and alighted.

The platform was draped in a grey pall of fog and smoke, through which glimmered the unsteady light of the lamps. To a foreigner like myself, used to the bright atmosphere of the French 'gares' it was indeed a cheerless prospect. For one thing the porters did not gabble like their French 'confreres', and a burly policeman blocked the way, if one attempted to go near one's belongings. It was no longer possible to secure immediate possession of one's property by just slipping a ten franc note into the hand of an attentive custodian. Here, on the contrary, one had to wait the convenience of whatever official happened to be in charge. The man flitted from side to side as his fancy took him. There was no principle of totalism. Several times the Customs' Official approached the counter where my luggage stood, and my porter waved the registration form frantically, but no notice was taken. The man flitted quite erratically. At last, after a long wait two of my trunks were passed on to me unopened, while a third, which happened to contain only soiled linen, received a prolonged and minute inspection.

Meanwhile, as my poor garments were being displayed to the general public, I was much exercised in mind as to where I should stay.

It is true that I had been in London from time to time before the War. I cannot say I had any deep affection for the town; to me, it seemed too much hedged in by conventions of time and place. Nevertheless, I know not why, London had a peculiar fascination for me. I always came to it as if I were returning to an old friend. The catastrophe of 1914 had, I fancied, left England almost untouched. It was the only country in Europe, of which this could be said. Hence perhaps its special attraction to an artist like myself. I was sure that little would have changed here. Things in this country, I imagined, would always go on as they had been.....

* * *

This brought to my mind "The Cossack" in Bloomsbury. It was a Russian hotel, modest and friendly, that I had come to appreciate. Now, fifteen years later, I decided to wend my way to the same address.

When the cabman asked where he was to take me, with some trepidation, I mentioned "The Cossack" in Bloomsbury. As the man drove on, without any further inquiry, I became confident that my old quarters were still standing. This was a great solace. The War that had destroyed so many ancient landmarks, with which I had become familiar, had happily spared something that belonged to the old life. England is the only country, I said to myself as the taxi crawled along, where the past still lives. Perhaps it was this that drew me to London. You see what a conservative creature man is! A change, a change even for the better, frightens him. But of course the ostensible reason that brought me to London was professional. My publisher had tempted me to come over here and write a book on the post-War mentality of this nation. I had scoffed at the whole idea, saying that I should find nothing new. He had urged upon me, insidiously re-filling my glass that there were many writers who had found it profitable to work this vein. He poured out the names of Modern writers and Journalists of note and other heralds of a new era. Surely, he concluded, they must have created some new vogue. Well, as he was paying my expense in no niggardly style, I promised to keep an open mind. May be some change has come over the nation. Such were my memories and reflections as I arrived at my destination.

There, "The Cossack", looking as though nothing had happened, stared at me with a friendly face. By Jove! the same old sign-board was there, not even repainted! It was just like meeting my grandmother—the same old face; a slight increase in the stoop, and a few more wrinkles. You cannot imagine my joy at finding the old hostelry. I may be sentimental—but there you are. A man can no more change his temperament than the colour of his hair

Madame Varvara Chichikov, my old hostess, recognised me at once, and welcomed me effusively. We exchanged greetings, which lasted a full half hour. Business was bad, but not too bad, she told me. All the old customers had dropped off. The War—she pronounced the word with special emphasis of loathing—had claimed some of them; others had been killed in Russia. To think that her brother, Stepan Stepanovich, who had served his country so gallantly, should be butchered at the order of the Cheka! It was too shameful for words. She hated Russia with all her soul: it was a God-forsaken country, she said: never, would she set foot in it again. Her wrath against her own people was piteous. She sighed, looked at the ceiling, and sighed again.

"How is Ivan?" I asked.

She made a hopeless gesture. He was just the same as ever, she said. Not a stroke of work—the lazy scoundrel! She had always declared that she would turn him out, and one of these days she would do so. It was only her good heart, she explained, that prevented her from carrying out her threat. She put her hand to her heart and looked an embodiment of serene benevolence. Without her, she continued, what could the poor devil do? He had not even kept any fragment of his good looks. No woman cared to look at him now. This last reflection almost brought tears of joy to her eyes. I had a feeling that she might burst forth into spiteful laughter. The pent up feeling of so many years showed in her face, as she uttered those few words. There was also an undertone of satisfaction. Her day had come!

As I watched her, while she poured forth her diatribe, I could not help wondering at the changes that time had wrought in her. Her supple figure had become broad and coarse; her cheeks were bloated and unhealthy; her neck was pendulous and greasy-looking. She was wearing soft felt boots, and a big black straw hat was perched on her head. She had been entirely remoulded. It was, as though the country in which she lived had silently, but surely, put its stamp upon her. Excepting for her Russian eyes and prominent forehead, she might have been mistaken for a hard-working

(Continued on page 53)

Mangeshrao Ramkrishna Telang of Karwar, the famous "Veena" player—Sketch by Mr. Kalyanpur, Artist.

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

MORE ABOUT THE PRODIGIOUS CAPACITY OF HUNGRY PYTHONS

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

There is no greater irony in the whole reptilian realm than what happens to the mighty python after it has made a kill. It becomes as inert as the creature it has swallowed, and is practically helpless. Capturing a python after it has eaten greatly simplifies the task of the collector. In my own case I don't mind saying that I have no objection to my work being made easier. Unless there is no way of avoiding it I cannot see the sense of attempting the dangerous task of landing a big python when it is in full possession of its faculties. There is nothing to be gained by tampering with coiled lightning.

Nothing stranger has ever been seen in the streets of Thaton—a city that has had its quota of bizzare sights—than the procession that wound up that afternoon in front of Thaton Hospital. The comrades of the vanished Maung Chit Khine—five in number—had slung the dead python over their shoulders and had made the trek with their strange load right to the doors of the institution that ministers to the sick of Thaton and environs. Here the titanic snake was cut open, disclosing the crushed and broken body of Maung Chit Khine. He had been swallowed feet first, the hospital officials reported.

My investigation of this tragic occurrence resulted in my differing on only one major point from the report filed with the local authorities by the friends of the dead sub-agent. They gave it as their opinion that Khine, when he sought shelter from the rain, was attacked from above—in other words, they contended, the snake had dropped from a limb of the tree whose sanctuary the Burmese had sought when the heavy drops suddenly started to fall. It is my own belief that when the rain started to come down in torrents Khine, making a dash for the nearest tree, ran headlong into the snake, which, thinking, it was being attacked coiled itself around the Burmese, crushed him to death and then began the process of swallowing by working its head over its victim. Starting with the feet, as officially reported, the great constrictor easily dislodged the loosely worn shoes. The sarong then came off as the crushing coils of the jungle's deadliest grip clamped themselves more and more tightly around the body of the ill-fated Khine.

This, as I have said earlier, is the only recorded instance of a python swallowing a man. As the slain sub-agent weighed only 135 pounds there is nothing astonishing about the physical aspect of the story. I know many cases of pythons devouring much bulkier victims, with special reference to the deer family. The amazing angle of Khine's story is that, in terms of the record, man is not the python's natural prey.

To give you a good idea of the swallowing capacity of the python let me tell you another story. I'll preface it with a few facts about the equipment nature gave the python by way of making possible its prodigious feats. This great constrictor has a hinged mouth. His lower lip comes out fan-shaped when he unhinges his jaw, making it possible for him to swallow an object more than three times the width of his own head. I have seen many a python that measured six to seven inches across the mouth in repose, and all you have to do to get a graphic idea of what the species can do in the way of swallowing is to multiply this span by three (and a small fraction).

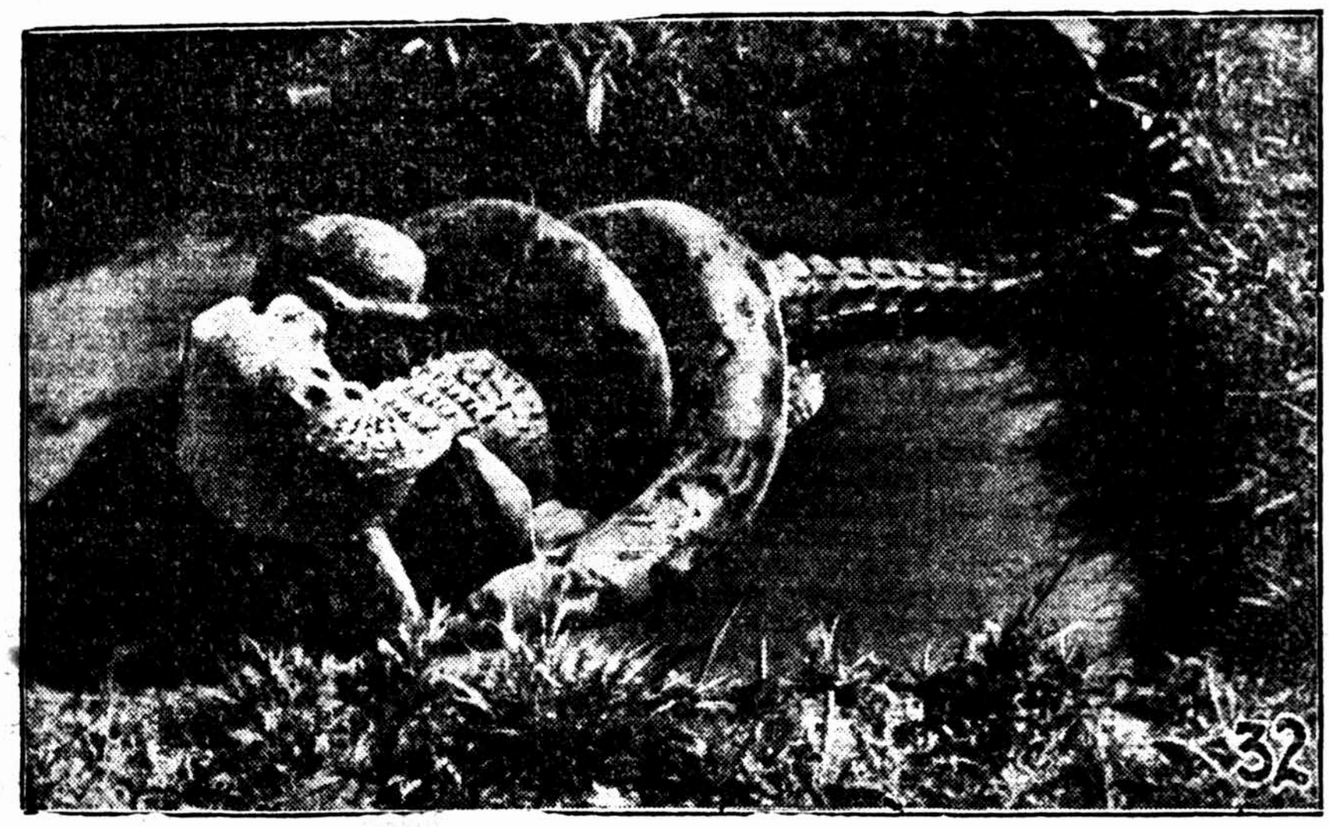

Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."
JUNGLE'S MIGHTIEST WRESTLER CONQUERS CROCODILE:
With jaws firmly gripped in Python's lethal coils, this scaly River Monster is doomed.

Some years ago when I was in Pelambang, in southern Sumatra, on a collecting trip, a native boy came up to me and told me it had been reported that a huge python that had just taken his maken (food) had been reported at a point in the jungle some five miles off. My activities are well known in this part of the world and native tipsters always try to earn a few coins by giving me information about specimens they think I'd be interested in securing.

As I was on the lookout for some good big pythons I decided to make the trip to get the snake. The native, who knew just where the snake had been seen, accompanied me as guide. When we arrived we found, to our disappointment, that some Eurasian hunters had reached the scene before us and had shot the python for its skin.

I had the feeling I was in the presence of something unusual as I surveyed that python's bulge. One of the Eursaians told me that the constrictor had devoured a rusa (deer). There was nothing strange about this except the size

(Continued on page 52)

CASE NO. 862.

The photograph on the left shows a case of Pyorrhoea which the Dental Surgeon Dr. H. described as the worst in Detroit. "His teeth are so loose," said Dr. H. that I could pick them out with my fingers. Pus? Yes, lots of it. If he ever eats anything harder than pea soup it will be because I am going to give him a thorough good course of Astring-O-Sol."

The photo on the right shows the same case after three months' treatment with Astring-O-Sol. "I want you people to see what Astringosol has done for him," said Dr. H. Not a tooth lost. Every tooth sealed sound and solid. Gums snug and firm. Pathology all cleared up. Proper instrumentation and Astringosol does the trick every time."

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Education Of The Elementary Teacher

A PROBLEM IN EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(By M. R. PARANJPE, POONA.)

If I am asked to suggest a measure of educational reform which would be both far-reaching and inexpensive, I would point to the urgency of providing better education to our Primary teachers. The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for the year 1935-36, says that there were in the year under review 28,271 male teachers and of them:

2,679 or 9.5 per cent. were third year Trained.

4,465 or 15.8 per cent. were second year Trained.

8,322 or 29.4 per cent. were first year Trained.

12,159 or 43.0 per cent. had no Training.

and 646 or 2.3 per cent. had passed no examination.

This means that about 50 per cent. of our Primary school children are receiving instruction from teachers whose only qualification is that they have passed the Vernacular Final Examination or have approximately the qualification of the pupils reading in A. V. Standard III; and about 25 per cent. more are learning under teachers who have spent a year in a training institution in trying to learn things which they had not the capacity to understand.

Intermittent Training

A more exact idea of the tragedy of Primary Education is obtained when we try to follow the procedure adopted in recruiting Primary School staffs. The Primary School course consists of 7 years at the end of which is a public examination called V. F. (Vernacular School Final). If one begins one's Vernacular education at the age of 6, one can appear at the V. F. examination when one is 14 or 15 years old. The V. F. is then too young to be employed as a teacher or for admission to a Training College, and the boys who pass their V. F. at this age have a problem to solve; "what shall we do now?" A few go to secondary schools and others bide time till they are old enough to play the teacher. About 13,000 of them are at present playing the teacher and 400,000 children are receiving instruction from these wise men. About 600 of these V. F.'s (or 5 per cent.,) are every year admitted to Training Institutions for the First Year's Training and one would think that the 250 who are in second year training classes are selected from among these 600. No; the 600 are all turned out after a year, with or without certificates. The admissions for the second year are not from among them, but from among those who had passed the First Year examination several years ago and had possibly forgotten all they had learnt at the Training College. The admissions to the third year training classes are made in the same way. It may not be incorrect to say that

One passes V. F. at the age of 14.

Gets employed as a teacher at 18,

Secures admission to a First Year Training class at 20 or later,

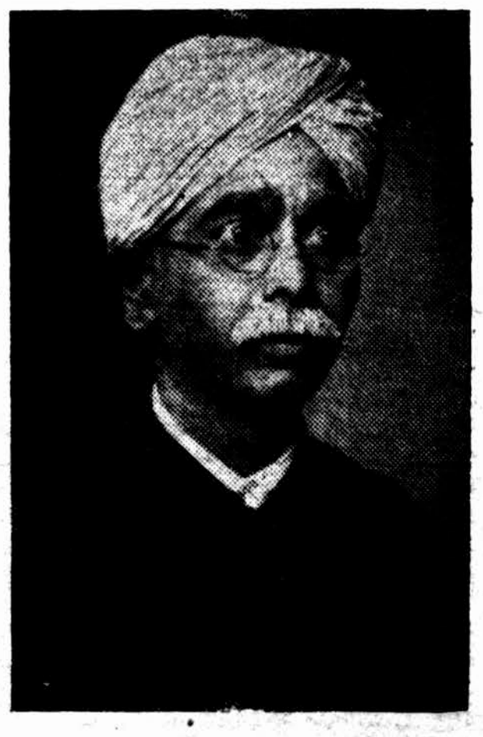
And to a Second Year Training class at 25 or later;

and it is not difficult to assess the possible value of this intermittent training and its utility in Primary school teaching.

The whole situation is so absurd that when one has the full view of it, one wonders that it has been allowed to exist so long. The explanation lies in the fact that it arose out of certain old provisions and recent efforts at retrenchment; and in the last 15 years, weakness of administration has been the distinguishing feature of the Education Department. If we would have better teachers for our Primary Schools, if we would lay stronger foundations of the educational structures, we must end this absurdity as early as possible.

In recent years a few Matriculates have cast longing eyes on the Primary teachers' posts and as they are better educated than V. F.'s they are sometimes preferred by school managements. This has in some minds aroused hopes that the time would soon come when our Primary Schools would be staffed by Matriculates. But the number of Matriculates who are annually enrolled as Primary teachers is too small to warrant these hopes, and if ever they are fulfilled, it is doubtful if the urban minded, English educated, Matriculate will be able to do well the work of a teacher in a rural school.

The correct solution in my opi- ill be to provide to V. F.'s



(who have completed the middle school stage) high school education of the Matriculation or higher standard "without the compulsion of learning English." In rural areas, the teacher will have no occasion to speak and write English nor can he have facilities to read English. For him, therefore, the time and effort spent in learning English is time and effort wasted. He needs more education and better education, but he does not need a foreign language and the correct step for him would be to attend an institution where he can learn Mathematics and History, Elementary Science and Geography, Indian administration and civics, but will not be made to waste half his time in learning a foreign language as he will have to do if he will join the present secondary school.

Solution For Problem

Such institutions have not arisen, but they will arise if the first step in this direction is taken by Government. This can be again easily done by converting the present Training institutions into High Schools with Training tops and the measure instead of being more expensive, may enable Government actually to save a little. The Training College for men, Poona, for instance, spends about Rs. 75,000 on 300 students, the average cost of training per student being Rs. 250.

The average cost per pupil in a Government High School is less than Rs. 100. A simple calculation would, therefore, show that for the amount spent by Government on this institution—Training College for Men, Poona,—Government can conduct a High School of 500

(Continued on page 51)

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Japanese Imperialism At Bay

Aggression In China Is A Desperate Attempt To Check Social Revolution; Economic Boycott Alone Will Save Chinese Liberty

By YUSUF MEHERALLY

What is happening in the Far East to-day is a matter of profound significance for mankind. It is not only the destiny of China that is at stake, but the destinies of the exploited peoples of the world as well.

The unparalleled severity with which Japan is invading Chinese territory, mercilessly bombing thickly populated cities and letting loose poison gas in contravention of all international treaties and pacts on defenceless women and children, are portents that lead to tragic reflections. Only a few years ago, Japan claimed to be the champion of all the Eastern peoples and was boasting about liberating subjugated Asia from the thraldom of Western Imperialism. It, therefore, strikes one as very astonishing that the same power should be the worst offender against her Asiatic neighbour.

ECONOMIC FACTORS.

What are the reasons why Japan is invading China? They are simple and easily understood. The first is that Japan finds that she is the only great Power in the world that is not well-provided with raw materials to meet the needs of industrial life. Likewise her own territories are so small, that in the face of trade barriers imposed against her manufactures she must find suitable markets for selling her goods There is again another important factor, that Japan does not produce even enough food for her own requirements. In fact, she has to import 25 per cent of her food from outside. If things are so bad in peace time, how much more serious the position would be in the event of a major war?

It must be noted that so far as raw materials are concerned, Japan has to import practically 100 per cent of oil, practically all cotton, tin, nickel, tungsten and jute. Her resources in coal and iron are not appreciable. Without these essential raw materials, neither can she set her industries going nor fight a war of long duration, because without some of these, mechanized and chemical warfare is not possible.

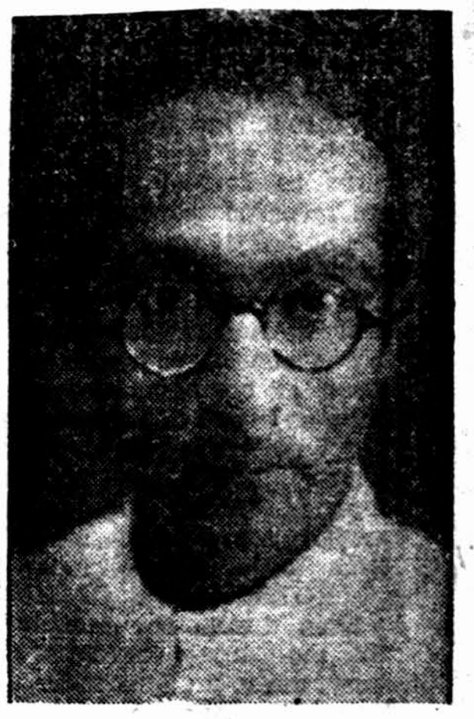
Again, out of the 87 leading countries of the world no less than 63, among whom are all the most important, have imposed protective duties or have introduced quota system against the onward march of Japanese manufactures. Japan cannot look upon with equanimity against this serious position. Her own industrial progress has been spectacular. In fact, even in the matter of textiles in which England had maintained its pre-eminence in the first six months of 1936, Japan produced three hundred million yards more cloth than Manchester.

This is the explanation why Japan taking advantage of the pre-occupation of the Western Powers with the conflict in Spain and the effects of the world economic crisis, has thought it proper to launch an attack on China and try to capture her five northern provinces. These, along with Manchuria which is already under Japanese domination, will provide Japan both with sufficient raw materials, with extensive markets for the sale of her goods and to a lesser degree an outlet for her surplus population. It will also strengthen her strategic position and enable her to resist the challenge of Soviet Russia. Japan, therefore, considers this war as a matter of life and death struggle for herself.

IMPERIALISM AT BAY.

The alternative before Japanese Imperialism is either to expand or explode and they have chosen the first alternative. There is so much suppressed underground discontent in Japan that if things are allowed to continue in this way, there is bound to be social revolution in the near future Japanese Capitalism fearing this, is preparing itself in advance. This is the meaning of Japanese aggression on China.

China, on the other hand, is a rich country inhabited by a poor people. She has one-fourth of the entire population of the world. She is the largest undeveloped country that we have. She has immense resources of raw materials and, of course, is the largest single market in the world waiting to be developed. Industrialism arrived in the country in the last century at the point of the bayonet. After the disgraceful Opium Wars and particularly during the years of the Great War, 1914-1918,



Mr. Yusuf Meherally.

industrial development received a fillip, but Chinese industry is still in an infant stage and the Chinese proletariat though very watchful, is still very small in number. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood and three-fourths of the people are dependent upon it. Communications are very backward—there are only 7,700 miles of railway as against 22,000 miles in Japan, which is one-fifteenth the size of China. India, which is a smaller country in size, has nearly 40,000 miles of railways.

To these drawbacks must be

(Continued on page 50)

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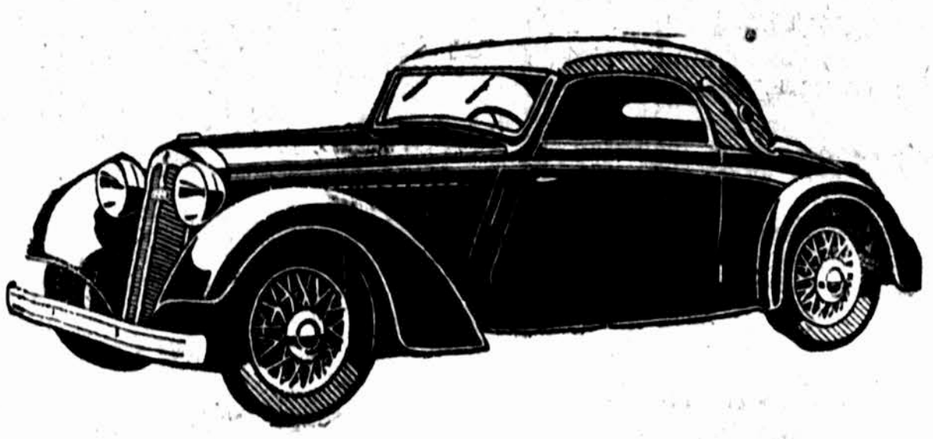

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CARS

14 H. P. 4 Cylinder 5 Pass. SALOONS

*The sturdy 4 cyl. engine is simple and lucid in design.

*Exceedingly modest in attention and is built for exceptional long life.

*It runs on a surprisingly small amount of petrol.

*It is a really comfortable car for Long Journeys.

*It climbs, without panting, the steepest hill, and because of its excellent suspension hold any road—whatever the Surface

Also Available

HORCH EIGHT—The Car for the Aristocracy, the Princes and the Maharajas

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Progress Of Banking In India

Lack Of Government Help And Ruinous Competition From Foreign Concerns Retard Development

By SOHRAB R. DAVAR, M.L.C.

Considering that India has a record in Banking which dates back to the Vedic period say• between 2000 and 1400 B.C. and that all throughout Indian history as far back as one can read its records, bankers or Seths or Shroffs are recorded to have existed and are stated to have carried on a roaring business in money-lending and banking, it seems a pity that in modern days when banking is considered to be the life blood of business, commerce and industry, on which the prosperity and greatness of every modern country mostly, if not entirely, depends, Indian banking in the modern sense of the term has not risen to its natural height.

"ROTHSCHILDS OF INDIA"

Even during the Moghul period the indigenous bankers of India were most prominent in connection with financing of trade and the use of instruments of trade One of these eminent bankers of the time, viz. Maneck Chand, who with his six brothers was carrying on banking business in different parts of India was given the title of "Seth" which meant banker in those days by Emperor Aurangzeb. Later the nephew of Seth Maneck Chand was granted the title of "Jagat Seth" meaning the "Banker of the World" by Emperor Farruksier. This house of Jagat Seth rose so high in its fame and fortunate as well as influence—that the European merchants of those days, particularly the East India Company called them the Rothschilds of India. They acted as bankers of the East India Company on the same footing as the Reserve Bank of India to-day acts and the Imperial Bank of India acted in the near past. They collected revenue for the East India Company from all the provinces over which the company ruled and thus rendered greater service than the Reserve Bank of India in case of the Govrnment of India. Considering all these and also considering the fact that in India we have castes and communities with established reputation for special talent in banking, this country should be able to build up a large and powerful super-structure of banking on modern lines in spite of many obstacles and difficulties which the present legislation and particularly the Act of 1935 presents

THE BANKING HABIT

According to the available figures the expansion of banking in England and the spread of banking habit there has been very rapid. It is the principal strength of the country and has to a large extent contributed to making London, the banking centre of the world.

According to the figures as quoted by Mr. Sykes, a Fellow and formerly the Secretary of the Institute of Bankers of England, in his excellent book on Banking and Currency, there were in 1883, 317 banks in England and Wales, having 2382 offices being one office to every 11,315 head of population. In

Sohrab R. Davar M.L.C.

1891 the number of banks had decreased to 261 with 3231 offices, or one to every 8915 inhabitants. In 1901 the figures were 172 banks with 4872 offices, or one office to every 6676 inhabitants. In 1911 the number of bankers had further declined to 99, while the offices numbered 6413 or one to every 5630 of the population. By 1921 the number of banks, excluding the London offices of the foreign, colonial, and other overseas banks, but including the London branches of the Scottish banks was only 40, with approximately 8022 offices, or one to every 4722 of the population.

More recent figures are not available at present in any published book that the writer knows of but the position must have been considerably improved. The striking point in the figure concerned is that there was one bank office to every 4722 of the population of England 'n the year 1921 and undoubtedly to-day there is a much smaller number of population to every office of a bank. The tendency of Banking in England has been concentration in banking as well as expansion. This has been brought about through the amalgamation of a number of joint stock banks of the day with hundreds of branches all over that country, with the result that any of the great and important banks of England such as the Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank or London and Westminster bank has practically a bank office in every important street and in every important location The result of this is quite easy for one used to Economics and Business to gauge. No money is allowed to lie idle because all these bank account holders deposit their surplus cash either in their current account or in fixed deposit accounts. Thus the Bank rate of interest is kept low with the result that merchants and industrialists can obtain finance through banks at a very low level and in their turn are able to sell goods cheaper to the advantage of the people as well as to export

(Continued on page 49)

INDIAN GLOBE

Forges Ahead

Paid-up Capital	Rs.	3,16,785-0-0
Shareholders Liabilities	Rs.	9,00,000-0-0
Premium Income 1936	Rs.	7,22,677-14-4
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,10,319-7-2
Total Claims paid upto 1936	Rs.	7,85,235-8-8
Total Assets As at 31st December 1936	Rs.	9,49,343-3-0

BONUS
DECLARED
at 1st VALUATION
Rs. 10/-
per thousand

Sends HEARTY DIWALI GREETINGS to all their Chief Agents, Organizers and constituents and expects to be patronized with their fullest support and esteemed co-operation during the ensuing year;

Enquiries cordially Solicited at Head Office:

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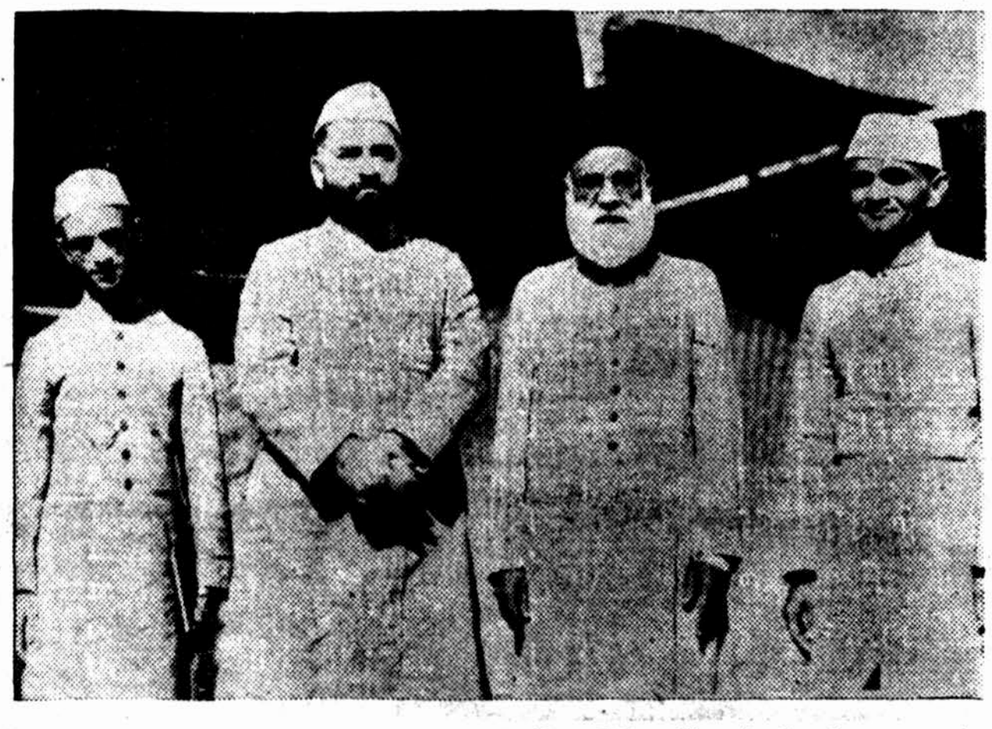
And at Branches :— CALCUTTA, LAHORE, RANGOON, AHMEDABAD, HYDERABAD Dn. & MOMBASSA (B. E. Africa)



Muslim educationists who attended the Educational Conference at Wardha: (L. to R.) Mr. Abdul Hussain, Dr. Zakir Hussain (both of National Muslim University, Delhi), Moulvi Abdul Haq (Osmania University, Hyderabad) and Mr. Mohd. Mujib (National Muslim University, Delhi).

Hail Industrial Stylist!

America's No. 1 Man Makes A Fortune Out Of New Technique

Raymond Loewy, the man who perhaps more than any other is changing American life, was in London in mail week.

This 43-year-old French ex-Army major went to New York immediately after the war with his two hundred dollars, his uniform and his medals To-day, he is America's No 1 "Industrial Stylist"

"Industrial Stylist' is a profession unknown in England.

But every day on our roads you see the result of the stylist's work. The American streamlined car came from Loewy's drawing office. And in every American home is found his influence.

"Simplicity" was the watchword that made Loewy's fortune.

He started by redesigning old-fashioned magazine covers. Then he became artistic adviser to a big New York store He redesigned lip-stick holders to make them smooth and efficient

NEEDED NO CLEARING.

From that, he began on industrial products The simple duplicating machine, illustrated on right, he designed ten years ago.

The early refrigerators were fussy and ornamented. They collected dust. Loewy's design needed no cleaning. In one year 150,000 Loewy refrigerators were sold in America.

Now he has a wider field.

From his first streamlined motor-car in 1926, he has applied the same principle of simplicity to railway engines. ferry boats and air liners

On one railway engine his stream-lining saved more than 330 h.p. In fact, everything that is the better for simple lines Loewy will redesign.

He always works in three dimensions. He makes clay models of everything he designs.

Simplicity is a principle British manufacturers cannot afford to ignore

In the last two years over £60,000,000 worth of goods designed by Loewy have been sold in America.

ALMOST A FAD.

Over there the "stylish" has become the fashion and almost a fad. They even steramline pencil sharpeners.

When somebody asked him at his Bond Street, exhibition of a new heating stove, if he was now a "simplicity millionaire," he said: "Unfortunately, not yet—but I make a comfortable living."

His comfortable living allows for a genuine eighteenth-century mansion in Long Island, his New York offices and pent-house apartments a chateau in France, a villa on the Riviera, and three months' holiday a year.

He has opened an office in London, so soon we may become streamlined too. Only in Paris does he think he will make no headway.

But he will not, for that, give up his French nationality.

THIS MARRIAGE WAS A TOSS-UP

Marriage is a lottery, they say. And some people seem to think that they held a pretty hopeless ticket!

But one of the world's happiest romances is the one which was decided by the spin of a coin. Some twenty-six years ago a young Englishman went to Lyons, in France, on business. There he met two charming sisters. So charming, indeed, were they that the young man could not decide which one he loved the more dearly.

He decided, having a certain amount of the gambling spirit in him, that the spin of a coin should determine his fate. Three times the coin was to be flicked in the air. If it came down tails twice he would ask one sister to be his wife, if two heads turned up he would ask the other.

The first throw.....tails. The second throw.....tails again. That decided it, but the young man spun a third time.....tails once more! Obviously, Fate was in a determined mood.....

A marriage decided by chance such as this might be expected to result in failure, but this proved the exception to the rule. The couple whose fate hung on the spin of a coin have passed their silver wedding anniversary, and if the second twenty-five years of their wedded life are as ideally happy as the first twenty-five, then they are indeed to be envied.

Doctor: "Patrick, don't you know that it is unhealthy to have this pigsty so close to the house?"

Pat: "Be away with your nonsense, sir! Sure, the pig has never had a day's illness in his life."

Foresight

Will Bring You Happiness in Your

Future Life

Don't be Victims of old Age & Poverty

If you learn what we COULD HAVE offered you after you insure elsewhere, that is *EXPERIENCE*—

Experience is Generally Expensive

If you learn NOW what we can OFFER you, that is information, and GUARANTEED to

Save Your Money

COMPARE OUR POLICIES

AND INSURE WITH

CRO[illegible]IFE INS[illegible] CO.,

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12, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GROUP PHOTO OF THE SOUTH INDIAN LADIES TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE SOUTH INDIAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION AT POONA ON 17TH INSTANT.

Once A Student, Student For Ever

Studious Habit Alone Will Enable Us To Realise The Big 'L' Of Life

(By J. K. MEHTA)

The ideal life is the life of a student. It is ordinarily thought that the student life is over, as soon as one leaves his school or college and takes up a profession or service, while he enters in fact, what is known as "Grihastash-ram". Such an idea is false and misleading, and has tended to lower the value of learning in our life.

An English Principal used to say to us that Indian and English graduates were almost the same when they left their colleges, in fact, Indian graduates were, to some extent, superior; but that after a time, the English graduates on account of their application to studies after their college life and continuation of their student life, proved the better of the former. We find this generally to be the case with our youngmen who, as soon as they leave their colleges think they have done with their studies and become engrossed in their social life and in their service or business. Devotion to studies may not lead one to promotion in service or prosperity in business, but it has to be cultivated as a virtue by itself, as a habit which brings one nearer to the Spirit of the Infinite which rules the Universe. Life consists of so many pleasant and unpleasant factors, but companionship of books and intimacy with the best writers are, perhaps, the best peaceful pleasure one can have. The other activities in life may give pleasure, like rapid rise in service, or the will-o-the-wisp of a political life, or the mirage of business success; but such a pleasures are secured at the expense several times of higher feelings and emotions and at least of that peace which every one is yearning after. Envies, jealousies, mental anguish, mortifications,—these are several times the fruits of a pursuit of such pleasure.

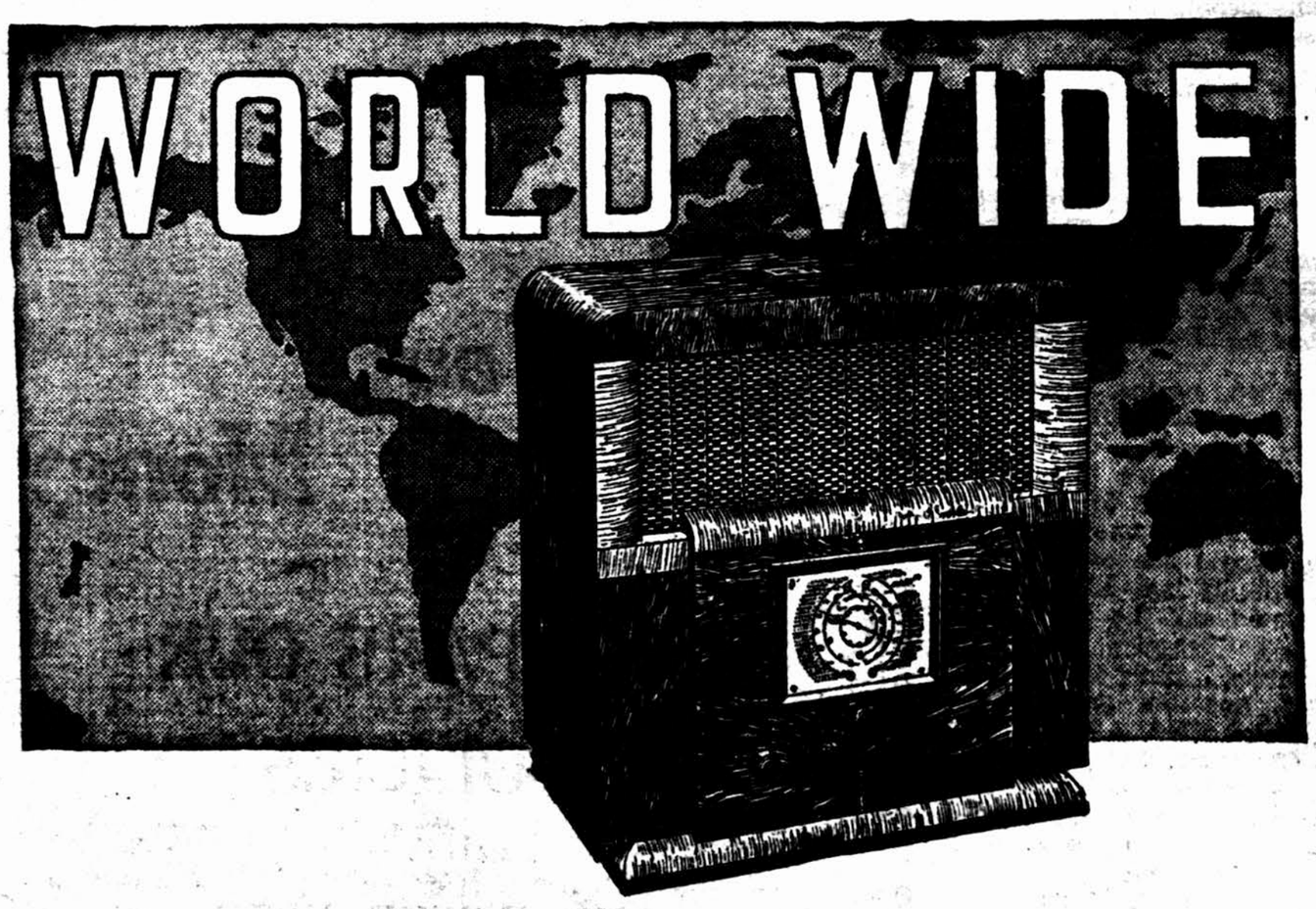
Books As Companions

Companionship of books however is a pure pleasure by itself. It is now almost three to four decades since I left the College, but I remember still with what beatific smiles Dickens, or Thackeray, or Mrs. Browning greeted us, whenever we took up their works and pored over them sometimes, even upto the early hours of the morning.

Modern Tendencies

The recent times have come to be infested with so-called light literature in the shape of hundreds of reviews and magazines devoted to an extremely lighter side of life. Not one of these was seen then or could be tolerated, if it had made its appearance. Book kiosks are increasing in number, but unfortunately the magazines, reviews and journals seen at these places, if they are any index to the taste of the general public or of a new generation, point out to a direction not of happiness but of misery and suffering. These appeal mainly to the lower feelings in life, while the old-time authors appealed to the higher sentiments and feelings. The most dreadful reading of the time was nothing more than the novels of Reynolds; while at present books have appeared and are appearing which are a sort of garbage heap and remind one of the phrase used by Mahatma Gandhi with regard to Miss Mavo about her being an 'inspector of the gutter'. What is more, such books are not condemned, but they are reviewed and favourably even in well-known journals. What is to be said of this! Are we deteriorating in our literary and ethical

(Continued on page 48)



Rs. 350 is the price of this set and we are proud of it. Because we know you can't get such quality performance in any other set under Rs. 500. Model 481, works on *all* wave lengths from 7 metres up to 2250. Thus it gives you the ultra short wave lengths from 7 to 13 metres which so few sets incorporate. Further, you are assured of perfect reception on the new Indian Short Wave Stations which will operate on 60-100 metres. Fading is entirely overcome by the delayed A. V. C. When you hear it at your dealer's you will find that this is indeed, something new in radio—something you would be proud to have in your own bungalow. Hear it to-day!

Expert Service available from: The Gramophone Company.

MODEL 481
For A. C. Mains only
Price Rs. 350 At Ports

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

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THE GRAMOPHONE CO. LTD., DUM DUM, BOMBAY, DELHI & BANGALORE

Rothschild's Maxims

Example Which Indian Business-men May Follow

By J. R. SCREWVALLA

Hundreds of people must have enjoyed very greatly and must also have derived a great lot of good from the immortal and famous picture of "The House of Rothschild", in which the famous actor George Arliss, acted wonderfully well the part of Baron Rothschild.

Who, has not heard or read of this world-famous House of Rothschild the great part played by it in the history of Europe at the time of that mighty and famous Emperor Napoleon I, of France, in changing the destiny of Britain and thus proving it to be a true turning point in the history of Britain and Europe. His defeat at the hands of Duke of Wellington, was mainly and solely due to the immense wealth and mighty power of the purse of this famous family and strong support of Britain,

AN EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

Their rise from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest pinnacle of glory and fame was truly due to their following immortal maxims, framed on their bank walls and followed very strictly to the very spirit of the letter by them.

Will not the Indian traders follow the same and make our motherland really happy to live, by reducing the question of unemployment and stinging poverty of the present-day and thus give relief to the poor labour class and lower middle class people at least to some extent. It is quite necessary to have these immortal maxims framed in all the leading Business Houses of India, including Banks, Stock Exchanges, Bullion Markets, etc., to remind every business man to do his duty faithfully.

THE MAXIMS

The immortal Maxims are as follows:—

Attend carefully to details of your business,
Be prompt in all things,
Consider well, then decide positively,
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully,
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation nor business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind free from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefuly over your passions.
'Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labour for the right and success is certain.

NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all the cases of Neuritis..... when your nerves are weak and impoverished, ... when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown..... there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets Vitophenes are made from Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethia, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A, B, and C, they strengthen nd soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets

Advt.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallibie medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 180, P. O. Katri Sarai, (Gaya)

Get rid of your fat with REDUSA!
Listen. You are anxious to look smart in smart clothes. Of course, you want to be popular in company. But a shapeless figure will never let you. It is a drawback, and is spoiling your chances in life. My advice is dispose of adipose safely and quickly. Try Redusa*, the tablets that help the glands to function properly. They relieve you of 14 lbs. in a fortnight.
TRY REDUSA* TODAY.
*At all chemists and Stores.
Rs. 2-8.
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BRITISH PRODUCT
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MYSORE Sandal Soap, is a luxury soap, for it cleanses the skin of impurities and restores a natural healthy complexion. Its rich, creamy lather soaks into the pores, releasing all grime. And it is delightfully soft and delicately perfumed.

Made under expert supervision by modern scientific processes.

A quality product offered at little more than cost price.

Mysore SANDAL SOAP

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NEW SCHEMES
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CURING CRIME BY PSYCHOLOGY

Experts To Train Magistrates In New School

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A school for magistrates, the first of its kind, recently opened at the Tavistock Clinic, Bloomsbury, recently.

"The object of the course", the "News Chronicle" was informed by a director of the Clinic, "is to open magistrates' eyes to the necessity of understanding the psychology of crime.

"Treatment afforded most criminals in the courts to-dav is of the quack variety.

"The usual Pay a pound or take a week in prison is like the old-fashioned bottle of medicine—entirely useless."

Experts To Teach Them

Experts such as Dr. J. A. Hadfield, lecturer in mental hygiene, University of London: Dr. Dents Carroll, co-director Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency; and Dr. Emanuel Miller, senior physician of the Children's Department of the Clinic, will be the instructors.

They will explain the technique of unearthing the motives and causes underlying crime, and will show that many "criminals" are merely ordinary people suffering from gland disturbance, poisons in the system, mental conflicts, poverty, wrong training, unemployment or other conditions of environment.

Motoring Offences, Too

"Even motoring offences should be dealt with psychologically", said the "News Chronicle" informant.

"All accident proneness is due to such causes as an unconscious suicide wish, repressed aggression, inferiority complex or other abnormal mental condition.

"The sure way to reduce the death toll of the roads is to investigate the real causes. not to impose fines."

It is hoped that if school is successful, the Government will be induced to set up similar classes throughout the country.

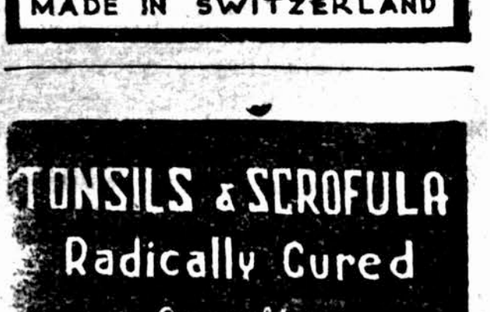
All magistrates, it is believed, will in the near future be required to have a thorough training in the psychology of crime.

The immediate need is for a travelling panel of psychologists and psychiatrists who would carry the new service to courts which are outside the reach of experts.

TONSILS & SCROFULA
Radically Cured
Consult -
M. M. KAPADIA
MALHARRAO WADI
KALBADEVI ROAD
BOMBAY 2.

• "CASE"

Tractors and Agricultural Implements.



Sole Agents;
Eruch D. Engineer & Co.
95, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota, Bengal (F).

THE HAPPINESS OF YOUR CHILDREN

- depends upon their health -

EVERYDAY experience in countless homes in India, Burma and Ceylon proves that "Ovaltine" is the supreme beverage for children. It contains many valuable nutritive properties which are lacking in ordinary foods, yet such nourishment is vital to health. "Ovaltine" is exceptionally rich in the food elements which children need to replace the energy they expend, to promote sturdy growth, and ensure good health in the years to come.

By making "Ovaltine" your children's regular beverage—at mealtimes and at bedtime—you can be sure that they will obtain adequate nourishment for building up strong, healthy bodies, sound nerves and abundant vitality.

Scientifically prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, "Ovaltine" combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. "Ovaltine" provides the maximum of health-giving nourishment, at the lowest possible cost. It is not only the most perfect concentrated food you can buy, but the most economical in use.

It is important to remember that—unlike other food beverages—"Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar to give it bulk and to cheapen the cost. Nor does it contain starch. "Ovaltine" stands alone for quality and value. In the interest of your children's health, insist on "Ovaltine" and reject all substitutes. There is only One "Ovaltine"—there is nothing "just as good."

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agents: **JAMES WRIGHT LTD.**
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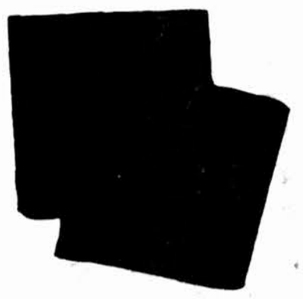

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CUSTARD CREAM
Inlaid with
Pure Cream. .

PETIT BEURRE
Rich in Milk
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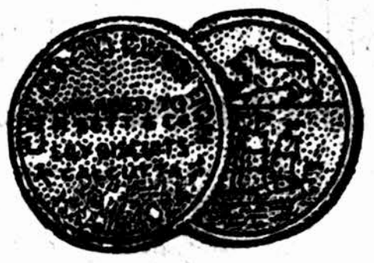

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LILY

BISCUITS

For Average Daily Use
For Discriminating Taste

THIN ARROWROOT
For Infants and Invalids

HOUSEHOLD MIXED
Sugar Coated
Various Colours

MALTED
Rich in Milk & Malt.

★

BUY INDIAN and uphold National Interest

★

SCHOOL
slightly sweet, so popular

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

BLOCK LETTER OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

4. APPEALS FOR HELP.

Wanted Help—A young, intelligent, highly ambitious college student seeks help from a rich and respectable family in the prospect of future match. He hopes to be very successful in life, if properly helped. Please write Box No. 9286, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Trained Graduate, Male and female teachers for H. H. The Aga Khan Schools in Uganda. Couples will have special preference. Apply with full particulars together with testimonials and Passport-size photographs, to P.O. Box No. 30, Kampala, Uganda. (9306)

68. FLATS TO LET

48, Wodehouse Road "Orient Building," modern two and three rooms flats, ground, second floor. (9308)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute, P. O. Datha (Kathiawar), India. (9297)

174. BOOKS

J. Krishnamurti's Books on Spiritual Teachings can be had at New Book Coy., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay—'Phone 26455. (9304)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (9206)

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents and Stockists for sale of "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil. Household remedy of two hundred years' reputation. Cures Malaria, Influenza, Fever, Cold, Cough, Asthma, Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases. Purely Dutch preparation. Apply: The Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (9222)

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Dewan Of Mysore Denies Inconsistency

Objection Raised To Hoisting Flag In Public Places

BANGALORE: October 28.

The following additional Press Communique has been issued by the Government of Mysore with reference to Mr. Nariman's arrest and the events which followed:——

In view of the misapprehensions in certain quarters in connection with the action taken by the Government in regard to the recent disturbances, the following further Communique is issued:——

It has been suggested that the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the hoisting of the Congress flag was inconsistent with the Dewan's statement in the Representative Assembly. The Dewan's address to the Assembly has clearly explained the position and the implication of that statement was that the flag should not be hoisted in public places and that the Government would not object to its display in private places in connection with the normal activities of the Congress Party.

This was made perfectly clear in the subsequent discussion which took place in the Representative Assembly on Oct. 21, 1937, when it was explicitly stated by the first Member of the Executive Council that while there was no objection to the Congress flag being hoisted in private places or on occasion connected with the Party's activities in their own premises it should not be hoisted in public places as it would be derogatory to the State flag.

Opposed To Policy

The attempt to hoist the flag on Sunday, October 24, in a public place was thus opposed to the declared policy of the Government and also to the previous practices of the Congress party itself.

It has also been suggested that the arrest of Mr. K. F. Nariman under the circumstances in which it was made was very unwise. This criticism is based on a want of appreciation of the full facts.

When the order prohibiting Mr. Nariman from speaking at a public meeting was served on him, Mr. Nariman said he had no intention of disobeying it as Mr. Nariman had not disobeyed the first order prohibiting him from hoisting the flag meeting at all. He, however, not only went to the meeting but also addressed it. The police therefore had no option but to arrest him as soon as they received sufficient help. Mr. Nariman's own action is thus responsible for the subsequent happenings.

Question Of Tact

A SUGGESTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT MR. NARIMAN SHOULD HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING. HAVING REGARD TO THE NATURE OF THE SPEECHES HE HAD BEEN MAKING IN THE STATE THE POLICE RIGHTLY CONCLUDED THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO GO ON WITH HIS SPEECH AND THAT ANY DELAY IN ARRESTING HIM WOULD ONLY MEAN MORE TROUBLE. BESIDES THEY HAD TO CARRY OUT THE ORDERS OF THE MAGISTRATE AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE.

The conduct of the police at the time of Mr. Nariman's arrest and later on is deserving of the highest praise. They exercised exemplary restraint in dealing with the crowd. As the heavy casualties suffered by the police force amply demonstrates.—A. P.

FUTILITY OF REPRESSIVE POLICY

Nariman's Advice To Bengal Government

CALCUTTA, 30.

"Although the treatment of political prisoners in Bengal appeared from all accounts to be most shocking, the very fact the fighting spirit of Bengal youths as such is as much virile, if not, more virile, to-day than it was 30 years before proves that the policy of repression which the Bengal Government has so long pursued has been futile.

"I am pessimistic, in spite of such heartless and unimaginative state of affairs. Bengal has been the birth place of Indian nationalism, and I am confident that Bengal will be the province, where the final victory of popular agitation over the bureaucratic unreason will be achieved."

With these words Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay, concluded his presidential address to the Political Sufferers' Conference held this morning in the A. I. C. C. pandal.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that with the inauguration of the new Constitution, they had witnessed some sentimental demonstration of goodwill on the part of men in top-places of British bureaucracy in such matters, as wearing Khaddar by the Chief Secretary of the Madras Government, permitting the "Bande Mataram" song on the floor of the Legislative Assemblies and hoisting National flags on public institutions. But these led them nowhere.

"So long," said Mr. Nariman, "the political power is not transferred to the people from the hands of alien rulers, repression of politicals is inevitable."

Mr. Nariman, however, wanted the Bengal Government to remember that political prisoners of to-day might be the rulers of the land to-morrow; every great ruler and dictator now at the head of important countries in the world, namely, Mussolini, Hitler, Kemal Pasha, Sanyet Sen, had, at one period or the other of their earlier life, been political prisoners.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman that the first essential reform that he would suggest should be to separate political prisoners from ordinary prisoners. They might not succeed in securing immediate release of political prisoners, the least that might be expected was to secure human condition for them in jails. —United Press.

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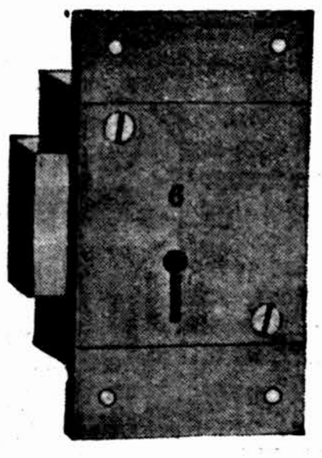

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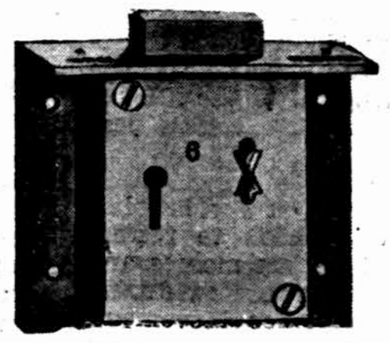

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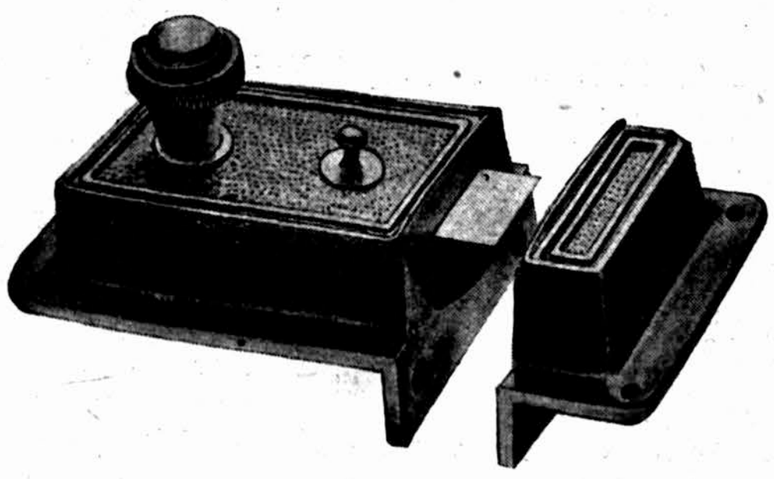

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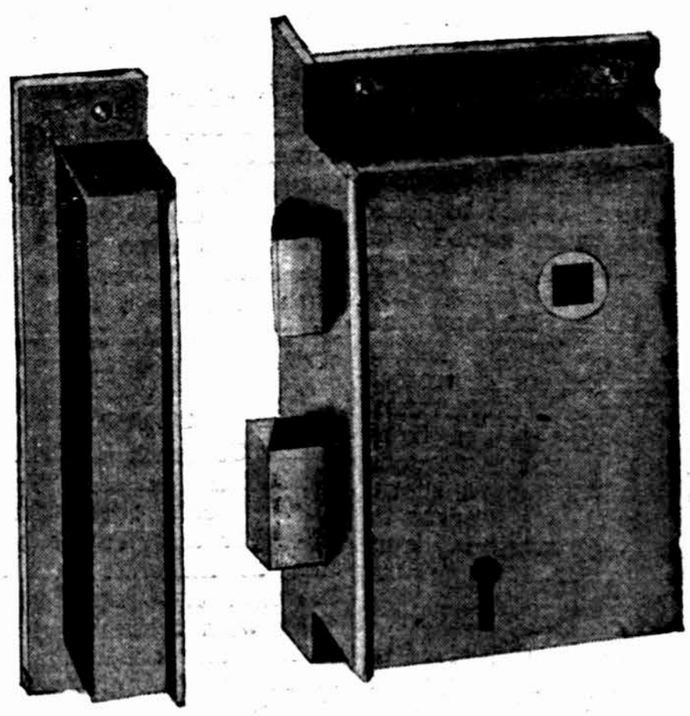

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WEEK'S NEWS AT A GLANCE

INDIAN NEWS

Oct. 24.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who addressed a meeting of students in Bangalore in contravention of a police order served on him, was arrested and taken to Central Jail. The police dispersed a large gathering of students who attended the meeting.

According to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Gandhiji may visit the Frontier Province after the A.I.C.C. sessions, if time and health permit.

The Government of Bombay has announced its decision to restore to the original owners monies and movable property forfeited during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Claimants have been instructed to submit their claim through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrate concerned.

The U. P. Congress Committee has organized an agitation for the release of all political prisoners of the Province.

During his stay in Lahore, the Viceroy addressed a Durbar and made a fervent appeal for communal peace.

OCTOBER 25

Serious disturbances broke out in Bangalore as a sequel to Mr. Nariman's arrest which ended in Police opening fire on a crowd of 10,000 persons, with heavy casualties. Markets in Bombay as well as the Ahmedabad Share Market were closed as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman was removed from the Central Jail to the Bangalore station and was discharged there. He left for Calcutta via Madras to attend the A.I.C.C. session and met the Premier, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, on the way.

Lord Tennyson's Team arrived in Bombay and left for Baroda after visiting the Brabourne Stadium.

OCTOBER 26.

Gandhiji met Poet Tagore and had prolonged conversations on many burning problems, including Hindu-Muslim unity.

OCTOBER 27.

Four Bengal Ministers met Gandhiji and discussed problems concerning detenus, Andamans prisoners and Labour. The Home Minister has promised to arrange an interview between Gandhiji and political prisoners.

Death occurred in a Madras wayside station of Abdul Karim Khan, State musician of Mysore Durbar and one of the premier artistes of India.

The first meeting of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee will be held in Bombay on November 12.

OCTOBER, 29.

The Acting President of the Mysore Congress Committee has been arrested and order under section 144 has been served on prominent Congressmen.

Congress Cabinet Proceedings

OCTOBER 26

The Congress Working Committee met in Calcutta. The political situation in the country in general and the provinces in particular was reviewed at length, members present expressing their respective viewpoints.

OCTOBER 27.

The Congress Cabinet adopted resolutions: (1) reiterating its emphatic condemnation and complete opposition to the Federation scheme and its decision to combat it in every possible way open to it, and calling upon Provincial Governments to move their Legislatures to give formal expression to this opposition to Federation; (2) reiterating the Congress policy of opposition to the Communal Award and assuring the minorities of the Congress policy of protection of fundamental rights making it clear that in all matters affecting the minorities in India, the Congress wishes to proceed with their co-operation and through their goodwill in the common undertaking which is the freedom and betterment of all people of India.

Other resolutions deprecated the continuance of ban on Midnapore Congress organisations, called for boycott of Zanzibar cloves. Two resolutions were passed requesting the A.I.C.C. to confirm acceptance of office and make necessary changes in the denomination of the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

OCTOBER 29.

The Congress Cabinet adopted a resolution on the "Vande Mataram" song, recommending that, wherever the "Vande Mataram" is sung at national gatherings, only the first two stanzas should be sung with freedom to organizers to sing any other song of an unobjectionable character in addition to or in place of the "Vande Mataram" song.

OCTOBER 29

The A.I.C.C. opened its proceedings, and in the course of deliberations, lasting for seven hours, passed two major resolutions reiterating Congress opposition to proposed Federation, and ratifying Working Committee's decision on acceptance of office.

FOREIGN NEWS

OCTOBER 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor completed their German tour and returned to Paris.

Miss Jean Batten broke solo flight record by doing Australia-England flight in 5 days. 18 hours and 16 minutes.

OCTOBER 25.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided to resign, and as a result of the constitutional crisis, the Nine-Power Conference may be postponed.

OCTOBER 26.

The Turkish Cabinet tendered resignation to Kemal Attaturk and Mr. Jelal Bayar has formed the new Ministry.

Martial Law has been declared in the Arab quarter of Fez.

King's speech to Parliament contained an announcement of his proposed visit to India, but there was no indication of the date.

The Labour Party has given notice of an amendment to the King's address criticising the foreign policy and lack of constructive proposals for economic uplift.

OCTOBER 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are leaving for New York on November 6 on board the "Bremen."

Japan has declined to attend the Nine-Power Conference which has been postponed to November 3. Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir Alexander Cadogan will represent Britain at the Conference in Brussels.

Germany declined to attend Nine Power Conference.

Spanish Crisis

OCTOBER 25.

According to a report from Valencia, two Italian 'planes were captured by Government fighters near Barcelona.

The passenger air line base belonging to the Air France Company, Minorca, was bombed by a mystery seaplane bearing a black Maltese cross.

An unidentified 'plane bombed the French steamer "Oued Mellah," 40 miles from Barcelona, carrying a cargo of grains.

OCTOBER 26.

The French destroyer "Milan" left for Minorca to safeguard the safety of air ways.

OCTOBER 27.

France has sent a protest to rival Governments in Spain demanding safety of French shipping and aircraft.

NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE.

OCTOBER 25.

Trouble is brewing over token withdrawal of volunteers, though France is prepared to adopt a conciliatory attitude. The deadlock centres on the Italian demand that the decisions of the Committee should be unanimous and it is feared that this rule will sabotage the work of the Committee.

OCTOBER 27.

The proposal for token withdrawals has been dropped to save the committee from shipwreck. All representatives except M. Maisky (Soviet) agreed to the terms of the draft resolution of October 22 for the withdrawal of volunteers and the appointment of international commissions on that question.

OCTOBER 29.

There is deadlock again in the Non-Intervention Committee and the German delegate suggested to the President that it was impossible to proceed unless Russia was brought round to his terms.

Sino-Japanese War

OCTOBER 24.

The Japanese have launched general offensive and claim to have reached Linghsien.

A Japanese aeroplane deliberately attacked a group of horse-riders who took refuge in the British Post in Shanghai International Settlement. Private W. McGowan was fatally wounded and four Chinese were killed.

Admiral Basegawa expressed deep regret for the incident to the British Commander-in-Chief.

OCTOBER 25.

Following the Japanese attack on British Post in Shanghai Settlement, orders have been issued to fire in self-defence against aircraft, whenever necessary and without hesitation.

OCTOBER 26.

Japanese claim to have captured several key positions around Shanghai.

Baron Hirota handed a note to the British Ambassador apologizing for the Shanghai incident and offering him an inquiry and compensation.

OCTOBER 27.

A Japanese 'plane attacked another British post in Shanghai, despite profuse Japanese assurances. The British opened fire with Lewis guns.

Chapei has been captured and Japanese flag has been hoisted after 71 days seige. Japanese advance continues over the whole of Chapei-Hongkew Park Sector.

OCTOBER 29.

A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan would not hesitate to enter into negotiations for ending hostilities if China made direct proposals for peace to Japan.

SEC. 144 AT HAMIRPUR

CAWNPORE, Oct. 29.

A local paper publishes the news of a communal clash between Hindu and Muslim students of the Government High School at Hamirpur, about 45 miles from Cawnpore in which several teachers and students were injured.

An order under Section 144 has been promulgated.—A. P.

PLOT TO MURDER DR. SCHUSCHNIGG?

VIENNA, Oct. 30.

It is learned from official sources that the Austrian police are investigating what is believed to be a plot by a foreign terrorist organization to assassinate Chancellor Schuschnigg.

The would-be assassins are believed to be two middle-aged men of Italian or Rumanian descent who are suspected of planning to bomb the Chancellor's car.

The suspected persons are still at Liberty.—Reuter.

STORM OVER MADRAS PROSECUTIONS

Masani's Charge-Sheet Against Govt. Action

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

After a most interesting and animated debate lasting nearly three hours the A. I. C. C. carried by 99 to 58 votes the amendment of Mr. Gadgil which suggested reference back to the Working Committee the whole matter relating to acts of alleged omission and commission on the part of the Congress Ministries in the different provinces thereby allowing the original resolution of Mr. Masani (Socialist) which sought to condemn the Congress Ministries to fall through.

After this the A. I. C. C. adjourned till to-morrow afternoon:—United Press.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

When non-official business came up before the House Pandit Jawaharlal explained the difficulties in the way. Out of 88 resolutions nearly forty per cent. were about the Madras Ministry, but as Mr. Rajagopalachari was absent owing to illness, Working Committee was not able to investigate the matter and come to definite conclusions. Pandit Jawaharlal said that the Working Committee would go into all questions regarding Ministries, specially Madras, and suggested that the A. I. C. C. might meet again after two or three weeks.

WORDY EXCHANGES

"Before a month is over all of us Socialists may be arrested" said a Socialist member from Andhra.

"Are people afraid of arrest in Madras"? As asked Pandit Jawaharlal smiling.

"We may be arrested" replied members.

"Get arrested", was Pandit Jawaharlal's retort.

Mr Satyamurti also favoured adjournment and pointed out that the question of relations between the Party and Ministry required careful consideration. No decision had been taken by House on non-official business when House rose for tea.

MADRAS PROSECUTIONS

All official resolutions having been completed, the President announced the result of balloting for private resolutions. Before taking them up for consideration he wanted to know the sense of the House about Mr. Sidhwa's adjournment motion that

"in view of a great deal of apprehension throughout the country by reason of the action of the Ministry in Madras, this meeting of the A.-I. C. C. requests the Working Committee to enquire into the matter and do what they think best."

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The President said that there were difficulties in discussing the actions of Congress Ministers in general and the Madras Ministry in particular, because in the latter case the matter was subjudice and Mr. Rajagopalachari himself was not present. The Working Committee was now engaged in considering the matter and is laying down a definite policy, and therefore, the Committee should be allowed to continue their work and an early meeting of the A.-I. C. C. should be called to consider this question specially. He also doubted if it was wise for the A.-I. C. C. to discuss such important and delicate matters in the presence of the public and press.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE AT STAKE

Mr. Sidhwa maintained that it was necessary to give priority to his motion and to take public notice of the actions of the Government and clear up the policy to be laid down.

If this was not done now the prestige of the Congress would be lowered. He, therefore, urged that permission be granted to discuss his adjournment motion.

Mr. Satyamurti submitted that Mr. Sidhwa's adjournment motion would be superfluous in view of the President's assurance that the Working Committee were actively pursuing the matter, and as soon as the Committee completed their enquiry he would call a special meeting of the A.-I. C. C. a month from this date. He knew it was open for the House to discuss any matter, but he should like to have a lead from the Working Committee, particularly because an important issue was involved which required very careful consideration. He wanted more light and more facts. Discussion without further light and facts would do no good, but would do positive harm.

The President thereupon took votes whether Mr. Sidhwa's adjournment motion should be allowed and the House rejected it by a large majority.

A suggestion that the House should take up the "Vande Mataram" resolution in preference to others was also voted down by the House by 60 votes to 20.

The House adjourned for tea.

LIFT BAN ON BOOKS

On resumption after tea the President announced that his Assam tour programme had to be postponed by a month owing to pressing engagements. The tour would now start on December 1, 1937.

The President then called upon Mr Linga Raju (Andhra) to move his private resolution. Mr. Raju moved his resolution:

"The A. I. C. C. calls upon all Congress Provincial Governments to lift the ban on all

(Continued on Page 3e)

JAPANESE ANGER AGAINST BRITAIN

TOKIO, Oct. 30.

"The Council on the Current Situation," an unofficial body, mainly consisting of members of the Lower House and leading industrialists passed a resolution stating the need for immediately starting a national movement to sever diplomatic relations with Britain.—Reuter.

MAHATMA MEETS ANDAMAN PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The "United Press" learns that Mahatma Gandhi had two hours' talk with the Andamans political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail this evening.—United Press.

Diwali Greetings TO Our Readers

The "Bombay Chronicle" wishes a Happy Diwali to all its readers and presents to-day's issue as a Special Diwali Number.

Seditionists All!

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made the following comprehensive statement before the All-India Congress Committee this evening regarding the policy that the Congress should follow in meeting with sedition and violence when Mr. M. R. Masani's resolution urging the immediate release of political prisoners and repeal of all repressive laws in the Congress Provinces and criticising Congress Cabinets' omissions in this direction, was under discussion.

CONGRESS AND SEDITION

Said the Congress President:—

Section 124-A has been referred to and it has been said that to repeal the sedition section has been the creed of the Congress. Many of us have taken some pride in stating before the Court of Law that we are seditious, that we intend to be seditious and that we shall be seditious. So it would be perfectly absurd for anyone connected with the Congress to take any action for Sedition as such (cheers). But I do not think this House, however much it may desire, can say or lay down that under no possible circumstances can the Congress Ministry or any other Ministry refuse to take action against any individual

STATE AND FORCE

We can easily imagine the circumstances in which the State, constituted as at present, is forced to take action in case of violence against the State, in case of communal violence which sometimes occurs in this country: so that we must be clear about this that while I take it that no Congress Ministry has any business to launch a prosecution for sedition as such, we cannot say straightaway that even when the question of violence is involved even there the whole policy of the Congress as of any other progressive Government, should be to avoid prosecution even though the person has offended against Law —because the right approach to this problem for the Congress Ministry should be a non-violent approach. We are wedded to non-violence and we have to carry that approach into our State actions. Therefore, our approach even though when wrong appears to be done, should be non-violent action.

OUR IDEALS

Yet there may be circumstances when it may be inevitable that for fear of greater wrong the State might have to take action. You cannot, I submit, lay down that no action can ever be taken. We cannot conceive of a free India when it commands. Similarly internal commotions may take place. When the day comes when force is eliminated, I hope the State will also be eliminated, because the people will be then so advanced that they will be able to co-operate with each other and do without the help of the State. We have been actuated by high ideals. We can take pride that we as an organization have built them up. We want to show to others that our idea of functioning as State is different from the idea of other people.—United Press.

A BOX-OFFICE CRASH

Uday Shankar Performance Seats Sold Out: Many Disappointed

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Practically every seat in to-night's charity performance by Uday Shankar on behalf of the China-India Committee has been sold, many returning from the Box Office disappointed being unable to buy a seat under ten shillings. Many offered to pay more for tickets than their original price.

Chinese and Indian girls will sell the Souvenir Programme which includes a special message from Pandit Jawaharlal.

Congratulating the China-India Committee and Uday Shankar, Pandit Jawaharlal says: "The silken bonds of art have from ages past tied China to India and it is right and fitting that our great artist should utilise his genius in aid of the people of China in the hour of their great distress. Behind this gift lies Indian people's deep sympathy and their assurance of full solidarity. China and India are the two ancients among the nations of the world with an unbroken chain of culture going back to the dawn of history. During these thousands of years innumerable bonds have tied them to each other and the distress of China would in any event have drawn the sympathy of the Indian people. But the present invasion by aggressive and brutal Imperialism has stirred India as few things have done. Ourselves victims of Imperialism struggling for freedom, we must give our wholehearted support to all victims of Imperialist aggression. In this war-racked world it is well to remember that China and India stand and have stood for peace and the day will come when their voices will prevail. We are weak to-day and unable to do much for the people of China, but our hearts are with them."

CONGRESS GESTURE FOR WORLD PEACE

Call For Boycott Of Japanese Goods

WANTON AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

Madras Prosecutions Figure Prominently In A. I. C. C.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A striking gesture for world peace was made today by the A. I. C. C. when it declared by unanimous vote for economic boycott of Japan.

The proposal was put before the House in an eloquent speech by Mr. Sarat Bose who called the invasion of China "Monstrous international wrong" and appealed to the House that "whatever the difficulties may be, whatever the risks it may involve, we ought to take up economic boycott."

This resolution condemned Japan's wanton aggression, expressed sympathy with China in her heroic struggle and called on the people of India to refrain from buying Japanese goods.

Speakers emphasized that China's struggle was part of the great struggle of the oppressed peoples against Imperialism throughout the world.

COTTON CRISIS

The resolution on the cotton slump, which it was originally intended should be moved from the chair, created unexpected controversy and opposition and, therefore, the President called on Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to move it formally.

Prof. Ranga seconded it.

Dr. Sanyal (Bengal) opposed it on the ground of principle and said that the Working Committee had not hitherto cared for the agriculturists and why was it that suddenly it developed a concern for the growers.

Agricultural prices had gone down throughout India. Why then was only cotton singled out?

If the resolution was passed the consumers of cotton goods would be hit hard and the Bengal mills would be affected.

RESTRICTION CLAUSE REMOVED

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya moved an amendment wanting the deletion of the last paragraph.

He maintained that India was not in a state of over-production like America, where cotton crops and coffee had been burned to maintain crop prices.

While the appointment of an Expert Committee had been suggested to investigate the whole case, he asked why Provincial Ministers were being asked to investigate the possibility of the redistribution of the cotton growing areas. The Ministers knew nothing about this and, therefore, it was a preposterous suggestion to ask them to investigate this.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai accepted Dr. Pattabhi's suggestion of deletion of the last para.

Prof. Ranga replying, maintained that the resolution was absolutely essential and not a minute too early in view of the crisis that was arising.

While he would have liked a better phraseology and a different personnel for the Committee, he would wholeheartedly support the Working Committee's resolution and urged the House to do the same.

The resolution was passed.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION

Mr. Sarat Bose next moved the resolution on the Japanese aggression in China. He said the whole of India had been moved by the events in China and the entire country had shown an instinctive appreciation of the position in China. He desired to give expression to the great indignation which had swept India from end to end against Japan. This was not a mere formal registration of protest, but the Congress meant every word of what was stated in the resolution.

The struggle in China was against Japanese Imperialism. India's struggle was against British Imperialism. Therefore, it was only a part of the world struggle against Imperialism. China's struggle, therefore, was India's struggle just as India's struggle was that of China's. Air-bombing, he said was an outrage on civilization.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

He had no doubt that China would ultimately succeed against Japanese aggression and this success would be a great success against Imperialism. Japan was a powerful military nation and, therefore, China would require all possible help and sympathy. That was the reason why the Congress had suggested a boycott of Japanese goods. It had been said that Japan would retaliate. The speaker had no such fear as he was convinced that Japan would have to depend on India for many things. Moreover, the action proposed was not State action, and, therefore, there could be no State retaliation. They had, of course, no control over State actions in India. If they had they would not have allowed the sending of Indian troops to China. He wondered how any member of the Indian Legislature could have supported this. (Cries of shame, shame). In conclusion he commended the resolution to the House.

SEND AN AMBULANCE

Mr. Sri Prakash moved an amendment demanding the deletion of the last sentence and the addition of the following:—

"The Congress earnestly appeals to the Government and people of Japan to refrain from any further aggression in China."

Explaining, he said India's position was not such as should warrant any interference with the affairs of other countries.

He referred to India's boycott of Italian goods during the Abyssinian war and said that this attempt proved a failure. Of course he was one with the previous speaker regarding the suggestion that India should fight Imperialism and support any country who fought Imperialism. He would suggest that India should send an ambulance to help China, but he could not think of having unpleasant relations with Japan which were bound to rise out of the proposed boycott of Japanese goods.

RANGA'S LOGIC

Prof. Ranga moved a similar amendment. He said a boycott of Japanese goods would mean a great sacrifice on the part of Indian Kisans and workers. He supported the resolution in so far as it condemned Japanese aggression in China, but to maintain an economic boycott of a powerful country like Japan would be of no use. He asked the House how they would implement their decision. If they persisted in it there would be retaliation from Japan. When India imposed a 75 per cent duty on Japanese yarns some years ago, Japan boycotted Indian cotton and preferred American cotton. The result was that Indian peasants were hit hard. Similarly the proposed boycott would mean retaliation from Japan. The boycott also would mean a bumper trade for Indian mills. If, however, a boycott was insisted upon, Indian mills should be made to purchase all Indian cotton and thus make their own quota of sacrifice.

EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT WANTED

Mr. Bankim Mookerjee said that if India boycotted Japanese goods she would purchase her cotton elsewhere, but that would not mean retaliation. If they organised their boycott properly Indian industries would improve, and that would enable them to boycott British goods more effectively when necessary. He urged the House to support the resolution unanimously.

Lala Dunichand Ambala supported Mr. Sri Prakash's amendment. He said that it would be a mistake to side-track Indian energies in such a direction, instead of concentrating on her goal of independence. They should not interfere in the affairs of other countries.

Mr. B B Biswas further supported the amendment.

SATYAMURTI EXPLAINS

The President allowed Mr. Satyamurti to explain the position of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly regarding the despatch of Indian troops to China.

Mr. Satyamurti said that the attitude of his leader and himself regarding their statement was not to express any opinion of the despatch of troops which Government had already decided upon, but to make it perfectly clear that they had not approved of Indian troops being used in China in any way in the fight between China and Japan. We would never be a party to the use of Indian troops in the Sino-Japanese fight. We approved sending Indian troops to China solely for the purpose of protecting Indian nationals in China which is the primary duty of every self-governing country. We are as strongly against the use of Indian troops for imperial purposes as any other member of the House.

Mr. Sarat Bose, replying to Mr. Satyamurti, drew attention to a statement that he (the speaker) had issued immediately after reading the Assembly leader's statement. This was a complete reply.

LIP SYMPATHY NOT ENOUGH

Replying to criticisms raised by movers of the amendments, he said that China had emerged from many ordeals and was not in need of anyone's help; but it was their duty to support her. Mere lip sympathy, as suggested by Sri Prakash, would not be sufficient. What was needed was practical help. The Congress to-day had no power to take State action, but the people could take moral action. It was quite possible to make an economic boycott effective. Undoubtedly this involved risks, but were they going to abandon their policy simply because of risks? Japan could not get raw materials elsewhere, and if she attempted this she would only strangle her own economic life in her attempt to injure India. It was the duty of a nation which felt one with another, to be up and ready to make any sacrifice required.

Prof. Ranga withdrew his amendment.

Sri Prakasa's amendment was defeated when voted upon and the original resolution as moved by Mr. Sarat Bose was passed.

G. P. NAIR'S CREMATION

Arya Samaj Rites To Be Administered: Bombay Lawyer To Rouen

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Oct. 30.

Dr. Pratul Bhandari, Secretary, Hindu Association of Europe, has arranged for the cremation of the remains of Mr. G. P. Nair by the Arya Samajist, Mr. Vallabhadas Mehta, who is a Bombay lawyer and who left for Rouen this morning. The cremation is likely to take place to-morrow.

At the request of Dr. Bhandari, the India Office has arranged with the Foreign Office to instruct the British Consulate to offer all facilities to Mr. Mehta. I understand that an English widow who is the second wife of an English leading lawyer who died last year, financed Mr. Nair to purchase the aeroplane. She was at Croydon when Mr. Nair started his fatal flight.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, ex-Editor of "Hindustan Times" is carrying the ashes next week to India to scatter them in the Ganges. Part of the ashes will also be scattered at Belsize Avenue where Mr. Nair stayed for some years.

Friends of Mr. Nair who knew him intimately, repudiate the statement appearing in certain London newspapers that Mr. Nair's family had disowned him. I have myself seen certain letters that Mr. Nair received from his relatives only recently. I believe unless this statement is withdrawn and an apology published immediately, legal steps will be taken to vindicate what is considered as a criminal libel.

There is also a wave of indignation in the Indian community at the conduct of certain individuals, who, I am told, "egged" Mr. Nair to fly in spite of the fact that the Air Ministry and the India Office were of the opinion that he was not capable of finishing the hazardous journey.

It is understood that 25 pounds and a gold watch were found on the body of Mr. Nair.

DISASTROUS DAMASCUS FLOODS

DAMASCUS, Oct. 30.

Over 1,000 are dead and 10,000 homeless in floods in the countryside in North-East Damascus. Villages have been swept away bodily.

Sheikh Youssef, King Ibn Saud's Chancellor, left Damascus on Thursday for Baghdad, and it is feared he has perished, as he has completely disappeared.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 26, 1356
Parsi: Ardibehest 26, 1302
Hightide: 3.53—
Lowtide: 9.36—
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.
Sunset: 6h. 6m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION
The adjourned meeting of the general body will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, Fort.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ GIRGAON.—The Annual General meeting of the above Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Samaj Hall at 8-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION MATUNGA
The Exhibition Contest for the Musical Competition for girls organized by the above Association, will commence at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Sunday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

LECTURE ON "DEVOTION".—Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al Muslimeen a lecture will be held at Jamiat's Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Mehr Md. Khan Shihab will speak on "Devotion".

"TARUN BHARAT MITRA MANDAL".—The Mandal will celebrate its first annual social gathering in the Municipal School Hall at Pali, Danda Road Bandra to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Mr. Anant Hari Gadre, the Editor of a Marathi Weekly "Nirbheed" will preside.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.—Master P. C. Rai, Master Baburao Akolkar and Master Mahadeo Surve, will give a variety concert in the Gayan-Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

A. I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION: The Annual General Body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the A. I. M. L. A. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Dr. U. B. Narayanrao's consulting Rooms, (1st floor, Girgaum Terraces), Girgaum Road.

"COMPOUNDERS' UNION".—A farewell party in honour of Mr. John B. Pinto, the founder, The Life Member, and Hon. Joint Secretary of the Union, will be held in the Office of the Union, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A. M.
"ADORABLE"
With JANET GAYNOR
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Captain Janualy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The London Revue Co." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 2-15, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Take My Tip" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 2-15, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Bhakta Damaji" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Slave Ship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver arrived in London in the evening of October 28.

POSTAL NOTICE
Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per M.V. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.
Dr. H. Das will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Wahidina Mansion, Polbavdi, Parel.

MEETING OF VAIDYAS, HAKIMS AND HOMOEOPATHS
A general body meeting of Vaidyas, Unani and Homoeopathic practitioners of Bombay will be held at Dr. Baboobhai Lallubhai Shah's Abuoushadalaya, Bhiwandiwala Chawl, G. I. P. Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Retribution, Reward and Punishment" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15

BUDDHA SOCIETY
Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind."

TAXI DRIVERS AND VICTORIA DRIVERS UNITE
The Managing Committee of both the Taxi drivers and Victoria drivers' Union having resolved to set afoot of Federation of both these, a Constitution is being drafted with a view to combine both these by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and the same will be placed for adoption at a joint meeting of both these to be held at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE, DADAR.
An urgent meeting of the Council of Management will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the office of the Committee to consider the statement recently issued by Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Chairman of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee.

SRI VENKATESH DEVASTHANAM
The annual Brahmotsavam of Sri Venkatesh Bhagwan, at Fanaswadi, Bombay, commences from to-day (Sunday) and terminates on 11th November. There will be processions both in morning and evening daily, accompanied with South Indian music and band. On the 8th day, that is, on the 7th idem there will be a display of varieties of fire-works on Chowpatty sands.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION.—The Hindi Elocution Competition arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall. Sjt. Kashiprasad Sinha will preside on the occasion and Dr. D. R. Prem, Sjts. Niranjan Sharma and Gajendranath G. Sherman will act as Judges.

Flag Salutation At Congress House

The Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the Office Building of the B. P. C. C., Congress House, by Sjt Jinhabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA
Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee "The Monthly National Flag Salutation" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.), on the open maidan near Napoo Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P. Ry.). Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., President of the Committee will unfurl the flag. Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Purushottam Tricumdas, Kashiprasad Sing, Maulana Abdul Bari, and other prominent Congressmen will speak.

IN "G" WARD
The monthly flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee. Shrimati Shantabai Vengsarkar will unfurl the flag.

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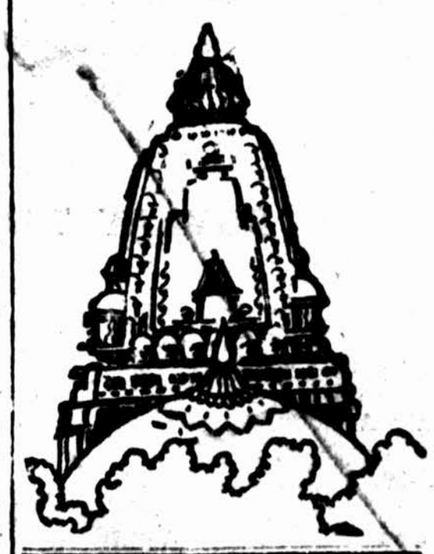
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* AGA MOHAMED SHAH,
* ANIS KHATUN,
* ANSARI &
* AKHTAR NAWAZ
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THE IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Rd
Time:—5-15, 8 and 10-30
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

Week-End Cricket

Shavakshah's Batsmen In Topping Form

INCOME TAX DRAW WITH ISLAM GYM.

A feature of Saturday's cricket was the tall score put up by Shavakshah's XI against the Hindu Gymkhana at the latter's ground. They scored 301 runs for the loss of 5 wickets in three and a half hours.

F. Peddar who was the highest scorer with 93, was unlucky to his century by 7 runs, while M. S. Mistry, N. Canteenwalla and D. B. Satha also acquitted themselves well, contributing valuable 52 68 and 40 respectively.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

At the Islam Gymkhana, the Income Tax Office XI drew with the home team in a half-day match.

Batting first the Islam Gymkhana ran up a total of 136 runs for 7 wickets, when they put in the visitors to bat. Md. Kassim played a good innings for his unbeaten 52 for the Islam Gymkhana.

The Income Tax office had scored 66 for the loss of 6 wickets at the close of play, Vallibhoy being their chief scorer with 28.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

Another drawn match was played the Wilson College Gymkhana where the college team entertained the John Bright Cricket Club in a single-day match.

The Wilson College eclared at 195 for 7 wickets, Prabhu, Dossa and Shirur remaining unbeaten with 50, 54 and 37 respectively.

The visitors had made 79 for 8 wickets when the stumps were drawn this evening.

Variava and Dali Wadia were the only two batsmen, who reached double figures, with 21 and 25

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING

To Commence In Bombay On Nov. 3

The stadium, for the International Wrestling tournament in Bombay, is almost complete and the tourney which is expected to last for about 2 months is due to commence from November 3.

The following wrestlers are arriving by "Conte Biancamano" on November 1:—

Jean Riza Bey (Turkey)
J. Goldstein (Palestine)
C. Stancin (Albania)
Jeon Strenhold (Lituania)
Emil Tzaimes (Hungary)
Vasil Bilcin (Serbia)

ST. MARY'S ANNUAL SPORTS

R. Whyte Wins All-Rounder Trophy

Great enthusiasm and keen healthy rivalry were witnessed by a very big gathering, which assembled to see St. Mary's High School Annual Sports, this afternoon. The sport was of a fairly high standard and more should be heard of some of the young athletes seen in action. R. Whyte annexed the coveted trophy that annually goes to the best all-round athlete.

Mrs. Wiles presented the awards at the conclusion of the heavy programme

Results:—

60 Yards Flat Race under 8:—
A. Fernandez 1; A. Vaz 2; L. Russell 3.

100 Yards Flat Race under 14:
A. Gardner 1; L. Freitas 2; H. Roache 3.

100 Yards Flat Race under 16:—
C. Titus 1: M. Santa Clara 2: A. Vaz 3.

100 Yards Open:—
C. Meyers 1; D. Martins 2; D. Gomez 3.

Three-Legged Race:—
S. D'Costa and W. Pereira.

Bun and Treacle Race:—
G. Coelho 1; P. Gardner 2; P. Roache 3.

Quarter Mile under 16:—
M. Santa Clara 1; F. Esaw 2; K. Currion 3.

Quarter Mile open.—
D. Martins 1; R. Whyte 2; D. Gomez 3.

Pole Vault:—
R. Whyte and G. Couto D. H. 1; S. Lawson 3.

Height:—8 ft. 3 ins.

Obstacle Cycle Race:—
B. MacDonald 1; J. Dunbar 2.

120 Yards Hurdles (under 14):—
C. Niblet 1; A. Gardner 2; D. MacManus 3.

120 Yards Hurdles (open):—
R. Whyte 1; D. Martins 2.

Half Mile (under 16):—
H. D'Souza 1; F. Esaw 2; K. Williams 3.

80 Yards Obstacle Race (under 10):—
P. Gardner 1; N. Abrahim 2; M. Giles 3.

Wheel Barrow Race:—
A. Gardner and D. MacManus.

Half Mile Relay Race:—
E. Gardner's team.

One Mile (open):—
A. Quereshi 1; C. Bean 2; B. Lala 3.

Half Mile (open) Old Boys:—
J. Vaz.

Inter-Class Relay Race:—
Fifth Standard.

Hindi Prachar Sabha

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

The Rashtrabhasha Visharad and the Chnav examinations will be held on 6th and 7th November. The examinations will commence at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Gokhale Education Society's High School, opposite Congress House, Girgaum. Hall tickets and the detailed programme can be had at the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpaty Sea face, near Wilson College, Bombay 7.

On November 27th the Rashtrabhasha Pravesh and the Parichaya examinations of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held. Intending candidates should send up their application forms with fees to the office before the 3rd November 1937.

Tennyson At Karachi

Visitors Will Face Sind

KARACHI, October 30.

Lord and Lady Tennyson and their party arrived at Karachi this morning by s.s. "Verela" from Bombay. They were received by Colonel Rubie, President of the Sind Cricket Association and Mr. Britto, Secretary and members of the Committee.

Capt. Salmon, A.D.C., to Sind Governor was also present to receive Lord and Lady Tennyson, who were garlanded on behalf of Sind Cricket Association.

Visitors looked cheerful and after their arrival were billetted in a private residence.

Lord and Lady Tennyson, P. A. Gibb and N. W. D. Yardley are staying at Government House. The team practises this evening and will play against Sind tomorrow.

FROM TUESDAY 2ND NOVEMBER

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RAMNIKLAL

MOHANLAL

CONGRESS DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNALISM

(By S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.A.)

I have great pleasure in contributing an article, to the "Dipavali" number of the "Bombay Chronicle," an article on Communalism and the Indian National Congress. There can be no doubt, that to-day the one serious impediment to Indian freedom is the existence of separate electorates in our midst. I do not say the "existence of communalism," because I am convinced that, but for communal electorates, communalists will long ago have joined the Indian National Congress, or will have found their public occupation gone. The responsibility for the perpetuation of separate electorates, even under the Government of India Act 1935, cannot be traced to any single community or communal leader. All of us are equally responsible for this humiliation, by our quarrels and our weakness in the Round Table Conference Sessions. "And what a fall was there, my countrymen, when you and I, and all of us fell down"!

The history of the secret negotiations at the time of the Second Round Table Conference which met in London has not yet been written, and may never be. If it ever is, it will be found that the so-called Hindu Leaders were even more responsible for the Communal Award than the Muslim and other leaders. The faith of many of these gentlemen in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's judgment and impartiality was so profound that they took the risk of allowing him sit in judgment. They believed in his deciding in their favour, rather than sacrifice one Sikh seat in the Punjab Legislature; but it is worse than useless to think of what might have been.

Not Award, But Vivisection

To-day, the fact remains that our electorates, that is, our people have been vivisected into communal compartments for purposes of election to the legislatures, and in some province to local bodies.

We have become so accustomed to so many evils in our midst that we do not even see their immorality. Communal electorates are so wholly inconsistent with any conception of democracy or of representative Government, that they would have been laughed out of any other country. But unfortunately for us, we seem to imagine that they can be tolerated, the absurdity of which deserves only to be mentioned to be laughed out. A Hindu or a Moslem or a Christian cannot vote for any candidate who does not profess the same religion as the voter, although the Hindu or the Moslem or the Christian may like to vote for the candidate who professes another faith, but whom he considers best fitted to represent him in the legislature, and this is inevitable in many cases. The legislatures in modern secular countries have very little to do with the religion, especially in countries with written constitutions, which, 'inter alia,' guarantee freedom of religious worship, of religious observances, and of religious custom; and guarantee cultural and educational equality to all citizens whatever their religion, subject only to public order and public morality. The normal functions of such legislatures are taxation, budget control, legislation, and general control over administration, and over ministries and cabinets. In such matters, there is, or there ought to be, no room for the play of the religions of the representatives. Therefore, these communal electorates ought to go and the earlier the better.

New Pillars Of British Raj

If there were any doubts in the minds of any people about the deleterious effects of communal electorates the recent performances of the President of the All-India Muslim League at Lucknow and of the Leader of the Hindu Sabha at Karachi must be eye-openers to them. Both, Mr. Jinnah and Bhai Parmanand agree in hating the Indian National Congress, in laughing at the very idea of a constituent Assembly, and in exhorting their respective communities to be at war with one another, while indulging in mere gestures against the perpetuation of foreign rule in our country. Frankly speaking, Mr. Jinnah would rather have British Raj than what he fears, viz. "Hindu Raj; and Bhai Parmanand would have British Raj rather than "Moslem Raj." The average Congressmen fears neither Moslem nor the Hindu Raj but works for Swaraj; and he contemplates with absolute equanimity the majority parties in the Provincial Legislatures or in the Federal Legislatures for a time composed of a majority of Hindus or of Moslems. He is not afraid of such majorities, because he is convinced that any stable majority must be political and cannot be communal. Let us look at the result of the recent election to the Provincial Legislatures. But for communal electorates, the Congress would have secured majorities in every province; and even in Bengal, the Punjab, and Sind where Moslems have secured majorities for themselves, they felt called upon to include a few Hindus and Sikhs in their Cabinets. There can be no communal Raj in any Province in our country. At any rate, if there be any fear of Communal Raj, the best method to fight it is to work for Swaraj and see to an end of the perpetuation of the Communal electorates.

Swaraj, The Only Cure

There are communalists in all communities. The Indian National Congress fights all such communalists. The Hindus, especially of Bengal, are very angry with the Indian National Congress for not accepting the Communal Award; but the Hindus of that province must consider that the Congress has never hesitated and will never hesitate to fight all evil. The Congress considers and has publicly stated that the Communal Award is anti-national and anti-democratic; but the Congress realises the origin of the Communal Award. The Communal Award is there, not because the British Government wants to please or placate the Moslems, but because the British Government honestly and rightly believes it is necessary for the perpetuation of British Raj in this Country. Therefore, the Indian National Congress believes that the Communal Award will go only with the attainment of Swaraj; and, therefore, the Congress works wholeheartedly for the attainment of equal privileges for all communities on a democratic basis, under Swaraj.

The Indian National Congress also believes that the Communal Award will go if we agree among ourselves and therefore try to make the communities agree among themselves! The Indian National Congress, always tries for a settlement among the communities. The Congress believes profoundly and sincerely, that joint electorates are essential, and they also realise that these joint electorates cannot be forced on any community which do not want them, unless they agree to them. The Congress hopes by its work of service and self-sacrifice for the people of India, irrespective of communities, to convert them to the view that the Communal Award must go. The Congress also hopes that the conduct of the Congress Ministries in the seven provinces will be so just and generous towards the minorities that soon the problem will solve itself in these provinces.

S. Satyamurti.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been consistently pointing out that the big problems of the country are hunger and poverty, and not "music before mosques" or even "cow-slaughter," important as they are. If the Congress Ministries, to the extent of their opportunities will boldly tackle these problems from the Congress point of view the whole masses will turn to them, and will be satisfied.

Why Not Provincial Solution?

I venture to suggest that these problems have defied solution so far, because it has been attempted on an All-India Basis. I strongly recommend that it should now be conducted on a provincial basis. I am convinced and am confident that in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Assam, Bihar, and the U. P. the problem will be comparatively easily solved, and Joint Electorates will come. I, personally, would not disturb the other features of Communal Award, provided joint electorates are accepted. I am content to wait.

In the Punjab, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan the Premier says he wants Joint Electorates. I believe him to be sincere, and I take him at his word. I believe that the Congressmen there must attend the unity Conference; and they must consciously work for Joint Electorates. In Sind, the Premier has publicly stated that he is in favour of Joint Electorates, I want him to be taken at his word; and the Sind Hindus and Moslems must put their heads together to evolve a scheme of Joint Electorates. The problem is most difficult in Bengal especially where the representation given to the Europeans in the Legislature is high; and the recent oratorical eloquence of the Bengal Premier at Lucknow has made things worse. In spite of all these, if the Congress in Bengal will approach the masses, I am confident that they will respond to the clarion call of the Indian National Congress; and if the Hindus and the Moslems co-operate, the Europeans dare not resist. The Poona Pact has also to be amended, in so far as it affects Bengal. If the respective Provincial Legislatures pass resolutions supported by the communities concerned for the substitution of Joint Electorates, the Government of India is in honour bound to accept those demands. If only they get joint electorates for these provinces, even the Punjab and Bengal cannot resist very long.

I very sincerely hope and trust that we shall get joint electorates; and once we get it the "Communal Problem" will be driven out of the country; and the flag of the Indian National Congress will be flying high, and Swaraj will be ours.

"VANDE MATARAM."

WHY NOT ATTEMPT SOLUTION ON PROVINCIAL BASIS?

GERMANY MUST HAVE ITS RIGHT PLACE

Duce's Sympathy On Fascist Anniversary

ROME, Oct. 28.

"The watchword of the sixteenth Fascist year beginning to-day would be peace" declared the Duce before 200,000 at the Mussolini Forum. The past fifteen years had culminated in the re-birth of the Empire of Rome—accomplished without taking a single square metre from the Empire of another. "The absurd clauses of the Peace Treaties must be revised and a great people like Germany must have its right place in the world".—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO EDEN'S SERVICES?

Prospects Of Commons Debate On King's Address

RUGBY, Oct. 28.

The debate on the Address was, opened by the Rt. Hon'ble Arthur Greenwood for Labour Opposition to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to speak to-morrow when Mr. P. J. Noelbaker opens the debate for Labour, and Lord Cranborne and Mr. Walter Elliot reply for the Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare will speak on Friday and Monday after Dr. H. Dalton. Mr. Eden and Major Attlee have spoken. The debate will be wound up by the Prime Minister, or, if he is still prevented from attending by the attack of gout, by Sir John Simon.

Mr. Greenwood complained of the omission from the King's speech of a reference to the League of Nations, unemployment, and the distressed areas, which he sought to interpret as evidence of the Government's disinterest in these questions.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that it was perfectly evident that the Government's foreign policy was founded on the League of Nations, and it would generally be agreed that no foreign Secretary had shown greater devotion or given such unvarying service to the League cause as Mr. Eden.—B. O. W.

"NO FAITH IN TERRORISM"

Released Andaman Politicals Appeal To Mahatma

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Prativadi Bhayankar Venkattcharya, recently repatriated from the Andamans and released from the Cannanore jail has issued a statement reiterating on behalf of himself and other political prisoners that they have no faith in terrorism. Any child can understand, he says, that terrorism at this stage is out of date and this has been amply proved by historical facts that present themselves in Indian and the international situation. He implores Gandhiji and other leaders to see that the remaining political prisoners in Andamans and other political prisoners in various jails are immediately released.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Bombay will have the opportunity of witnessing, perhaps, the biggest wrestling Tournament ever held in this City. A large contingent of wrestlers from Europe and other parts of the world are coming here to try their strength with the best wrestlers of this country. Georges Ionesco, a Roumanian wrestler, has arrived in Bombay to promote and make necessary arrangements for this tournament. He has secured the aid of Martiroso Martin, a sports promoter of Calcutta, to finance his scheme. After a good deal of trouble they have secured a plot of land near the Churchgate Station and stands said to accommodate 25,000 spectators are under construction. The Tournament will commence on Wednesday, November 3, and will last nearly two months.

IONESCO'S CLAIM.

From the entries received from abroad it looks as if the Tournament has attracted plenty of attention in the European and the neighbouring countries. Some of the contenders are said to be not only the champions of their own countries but are even champions —past and present—of Europe itself. Claimants to the world title are also among the crew. Ionesco, the manager, has thrown out challenges to all and sundry on behalf of his men and has declared in no uncertain terms that they would take a lot of beating. In fact he has gone to the length of saying that even our top-notchers like Gama, Gunga, Imam Bux and Hamida, would stand little chance against the leading men of his troupe. This is no doubt a shrewd attempt to draw out the eminent wrestlers of India to engage in combat with his men.

SOME OBJECTIONS.

Gama, the world champion, and other prominent Indian wrestlers have so far stood out of the Tournament. The reasons are not far to seek. The organisers of the Tournament have laid down that every competitor will have to wrestle with the others twice in each round—each bout to be of seven minutes duration—to reach the final stage of the Tournament. It is quite natural that top-ranking wrestlers would refuse to come to grips with all and sundry to gain a prize which is by no means so alluring as it is made out to be. From what we know of the daily expenses of Gama's team, the amount offered is negligible for a Tournament lasting over two months. The best thing would be to run a qualifying Tournament with the men who have now entered and then have a Tournament Proper with the outstanding men in the country drawn to it.

ONE LAC ON GAMA.

In this connection it is rather amusing to read that Ionesco was prepared to lay a bet of 10 to 1 against Gama beating any member of his team. His challenge was sportingly accepted by one wrestling enthusiast of Bombay who was prepared to back Gama upto one lac of rupees, if Ionesco would see his way to lay ten lacs on any of his men So far the Roumanian has kept a discreet silence about the offer. It is true Gama and Imam Bux have now grown old and "have not fought a decent fight" during the last four years. Evidently Ioneseo has forgotten the smashing defeat which Gama dealt to Zbysco, the claimant to the world title, only recently at Patiala. Even at that hour the Polish wrestler admitted that Gama was the champion wrestler of the world. Be that as it may, it will pay the manager of the Tournament to accept the offer, if he is so confident about the strength of his men

HANDICAP TO INDIANS.

There is another vital objection to the leading Indian wrestlers participating in this tournament. It is this The matches will be held on matting, instead of the earth-pit to which they are accustomed As a matter of fact most of our wrestlers have not ever seen matting arena, let alone practising on it. Consequently they will be at a decided disadvantage in having to wrestle on an unaccustomed place. In addition to this, the tournament will be conducted under rules which are unknown to the wrestler of this land. On the other hand, the visiting wrestlers are all used to the conditions and rules which have been laid down for their benefit. Can there be any doubt, therefore, that the chances of success of the foreign wrestlers are far greater than those of the sons of this country?

FAIR AND SQUARE DEAL.

It is strange that the Tournament which will have the championship of India at stake, will not be held under the rules and conditions of this country. I am not one of those who would have their countrymen win by any means. I want my countrymen to conquer the visitors fairly and squarely. At the same time I expect them to receive a square deal from their opponents. I am afraid the treatment which the promoters of the International Tournament are meeting out to the Indian wrestlers are not fair to them. The people who have taken to wrestling as a profession in this coun-

(Continued on page 35)

MR. UMAR BAPUJI,

of Mangrol, a hard-hitting batsman, whose brilliant record in the matches played at Mangrol last year and in the Kathiawar League matches played at Mangrol, Manavadar, Junagadh, Rajkot and elsewhere in Kathiawar earned him a place in the Western India States' Team in its encounter at Jamnagar from October 24 to October 26, with the Maharashtra XI in connection with the All-India Cricket Championship matches for the Ranji Trophy (Western Zone). He is likewise included in the Western India States and Gujarat Combined Team to meet Lord Tennyson's Team at Ahmedabad early in November.

KHWAJA SAEED AIIMED,

Headmaster of Coronation High School, Mangrol (Kathiawar), whose skill in batting and bowling shown to advantage in the Kathiawar League and Ranji Trophy (Western Zone), matches during the last cricket season, led to his inclusion in the Western India States XI, selected for the Ranji Trophy fixtures at Jamnagar and in the Western India State and Gujarat Combined Team, which is to try conclusions with Lord Tennyson's Team at Ahmedabad.

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Schools For Dictators

By N. J.

We were informed by Reuter a few months ago that a course teaching students "How To Be A Dictater," is to be given at Colgate University next year. The plans must be pretty well completed by now, and within a few terms the world will be flooded by ready-made dictators with the brand-new diplomas in their pockets. The American Universities are already famous for their unorthodox curricula and novel courses. They have turned out many D. D.'s and B.B.B.'s, who doubtless are utilising their academical accomplishments in the best manner possible. Let me, however, hasten to add that D.D. does not connote a doctorate in divinity, but need I say it?, in dish-washing. And B.B.B. means, as clever readers must have already guessed, a Bachelor of Boot-Blacking! There is no need of being jocose at the cost of those very original awards For, after all, a shine on your shoes is one of the main indexes of your inward culture, according to the standards of modern civilization. The expert dish-washer again has a far better chance of making a living in the present-day world than, say, an expert in Aristotelian ethics Hence I for one deprecate the tendency to look askance at the products of American Universities, and to be over-critical of the letters they append after their names. On the other hand I heartily applaud this admirable adaptability to changing times, and the spirit of enterprise and invention shown in the institution of those degrees.

* * *

The Syllabus

The prospectus for the new Degree of Dictatorship very aptly affirms that "Dictators are here for a while, and the students might just as well know how they work. It will be part of their education." The genius behind this scheme is that of Dr. Rodney L. Mott, Director of the University's School of Social Sciences, who has already prepared a complete syllabus on the subject. The methods employed by the Dictators and the ways in which they rise to power will be analysed. An attempt will also be made to show that dictatorships have come from writings of intellectuals, or from economic factors, or from psychological post-war attitudes and military factors. Towards the end of the course the students will consider the actual working of a Government under a dictator. Such subjects as the new constitutions in the dictator-controlled nations, the relation of the State to industry, the position of religion, civil liberties and the importance of propaganda will be studied. One is, however, not informed how many months of instruction will be necessary to turn out a full-pledged graduate nor the names and qualifications of the professorial staff, who will coach those budding dictators.

* * *

Some Suggestions

Admirable as this syllabus is, one may be allowed to make a few suggestions for its improvement. First, it would be unwise to stress too much the modern character of dictatorship For, after all, dictators have always been with us. There ought to be, therefore, a historical study of the subject starting with Nebuchadnezzer, or whoever the earliest dictator might have been. A comparative study of the philosophy and technique of ancient and modern dictators would prove highly instructive Students should be asked to take up a special choice for their most intensive study as students of philosophy select a Special Philosopher in our universities. In course of time a number of authorities will be thus created whose opinion will be the last word on the particular dictator concerned.

Next, after dealing with the historical and philosophical side of dictatorship, one must pay attention to its very essential practical aspects Personally I feel that this is the most important field for study, research and invention. Every budding dictator must be, above everything else coached up in striking up the correct attitude, attire and salute.

* * *

Important Issues

These three are the most important things in this dictatorship business. Much of course depends upon the appearance and pose of a dictator, though I need say little about it here. The would-be dictator will have to pay the closest attention to the problem whether he should give the air of a charging rhinoceros, or of a sullen pachyderm or merely look like a bibulous bull. He will have, of course, to stick to his stance throughout his career Next we come to attire. Here the aspirant must evince the greatest resourcefulness in choosing an appropriate colour for himself and his satellites The problem has become extremely difficult owing to the fact that most of the hues of the rainbow have already been monopolised by the existing dictators. Perhaps a combination of colours, like that on the back of a Zebra, would serve the purpose. Last but not least is the salute. This also will provide a ticklish issue to the would-be dictator, for all the motions of the right hand have already been pressed into service in the Fascist salute, the Nazi salute etc. A judicious use of the legs would, however, surmount this difficulty The motion of a smart kick will, for example, be a very suitable salutation for a brand new dictator. It would be so expressive, apart from its originality.

* * *

Full-Blooded Course

Then I would suggest Dr. Mott to institute the system of visiting professors. His school would indeed be a scream if he can persuade the Duce, or the Fuhrer, or the Ataturk to visit the Colgate University and deliver a series of lectures on "How I became a Dictator." He should also invite Leon Trotsky or Sir Oswald Mosley, or Sir Stafford Cripps or even Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnan to speak on "Why I failed in becoming a dictator?" Those latter revelations would be immensely useful in pointing out to the neophyte the pitfalls that are strewn on the road of dictatorship

Then perhaps Dr. Motts would be well-advised to extend his scope of activities by instituting a correspondence course on the subject. I guarantee him a record number of students, who would plump for this postal

(Continued on page 34)

Miss Leilabati Nag, M.A., Founder of the Nari Siksha Mandir and Kamarunnessa Girls' High School, Dacca, and one of the foremost social workers in Bengal, who was interned in Midnapore Jail for a long time, is now released from the Jail and interned at her father's residence in Dacca.

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FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

FIGURE WORDS

The Competition this time is entirely of a new kind. It has to do with names of common objects or living beings and as it is such, as to appeal to all classes of our readers, we hope that those who wish to have a good pastime during the Diwali Season, will take a hand at solving it.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet and for the convenience of the readers, a list showing such marks is given below. Thus, "a" carries 1 mark, "n" gets 14, "z" has 26 and each of the other characters has marks according to its position in the alphabet.

A list of the 'objects' which are to be found in the Illustrations is also given below, and for the purposes of this Competition, you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the 'object' are to be totalled up. For example the total marks for "Bed' as shown in No. 5 is 11 (B—2, E—5, D—4). The mark values for other 'object' or 'objects' are given on this page, and you have to pick out the Illustrations which have 'objects' with names carrying the total marks as indicated by the figures and enter the number of the corresponding Illustration in the Coupon against A, B, C,..... representing the respective figures.

For example the mark value of "Huts" seen in Illustration No. 11 is 68 (H—8, U—21, T—20, S—19 -68) and as the figure 68 appears in 'K', we enter No. 11 against 'K' in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight with each Entry Coupon before 17th November subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th November, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not

A 43	B 26	C 59
D 32	E 41	F 24
G 39	H 11	I 62
J 67	K 68	L 46
M 52	N 78	O 54
P 42	Q 37	R 45

A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

Arm	DEER	KITE
BASIN	DOGS	LEGS
BEAR	DOOR	RAILS
BED	FROG	RAT
BIRDS	GATES	RAZOR
BOY	GIRL	ROPE
BOOKS	GOAT	SAIL
CAT	GUN	SAW
CHAIR	HANDS	SUN
COBRA	HEADS	TABLES
COW	HOUND	TREES
CROW	HUTS	WATER

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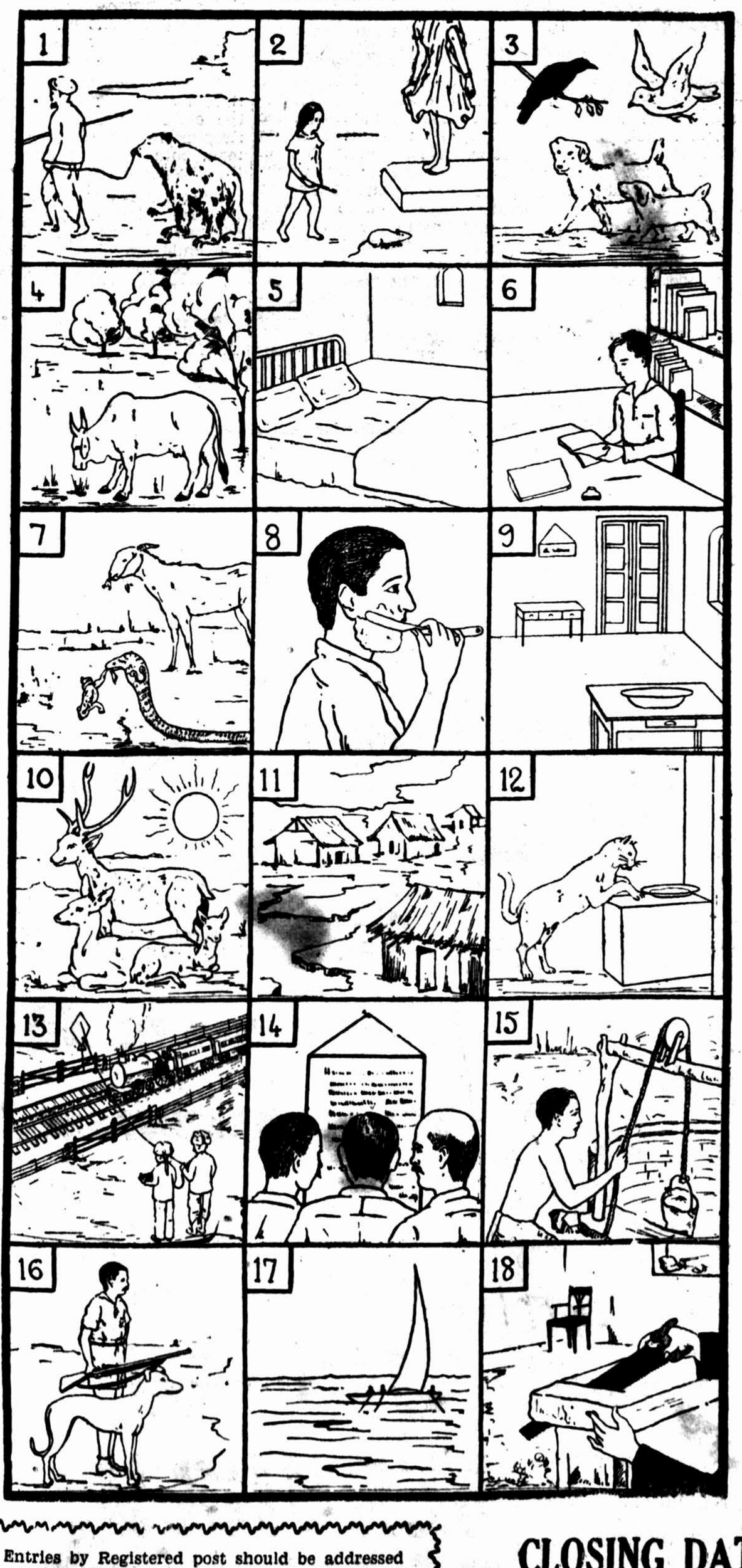

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel"

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition
COUPON 31/10

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	5
I	
J	
K	11
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

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Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov., 1937

(For Extra Coupons See Page 45).

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

(Continued from page 31)

tuition. First there is the large army of hen-pecked husbands, who would seize this heaven-sent opportunity, forthwith fortify themselves with the Colgate Course, and in due time dare their better-halves to do their worst. There are indeed infinite possibilities in this field for the School of Dictators. Then there are the people who suffer from inferiority complex, who would certainly prefer a full-blooded course in Dictatorship to the present numerous colourless recipes on "How to improve your personality." Why aim at mere improvement, when you can attain perfection for the asking?

* * *

A Better Plan

But perhaps are we not all on the wrong track? And may I, therefore, make one more, and final, suggestion to the enterprising Dr. Motts? Instead of starting a School of Dictatorship, why not start a School for Dictators? Yes, a regular school for educating the present-day dictators! It is notorious that all of our modern dictators had their education sadly neglected in their childhood. Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin all played the truant from their schools, and were recognized as rowdies among their pals. And the world has to pay heavily indeed for the neglect of Papa Hitler and Papa Mussolini! Perhaps it is not too late to repair the intellectual omissions of the dictators concerned. The world would certainly be a safer and happier place for everybody concerned if Dr. Motts succeeds in injecting some belated wisdom in the thick and swollen heads of our dictators!

GRETCHEN IN NEW CLOTHES

German girl students have run away with many of the prizes at the inter-university sports section of the Olympiad, and their success, be it admitted, was expected. Their running figures have been seen on all cinemas reels and in the pages of all the world's illustrated press. Pictures of these young Amazons seem strange to Frenchmen, whose women do very little in the way of sports, but they do not appear to them in the least unpleasing. Indeed they have distinctly shaken the ideas of "Gretchen" that have been spread through France by the medium of carricature. "The young Germans are really superb" writes a correspondent of "Le Journal", and continues, "These three girl lance throwers are models for the sculptor. In no way have they over cultivated their figures. "Their beauty, which is reminiscent of the Graces, remains completely feminine. The sight of such representatives of the Germanic race makes us realise how far they have brought themselves on the road to development. The Germans of today bear no resemblance to the beer drinkers and tobacco smokers of the ordinary carricature. Our artists will have to give up drawing them with spectacles and stomachs, and their Gretchens sausage-fingers and swelling skirts.

"The Germans of 1937 have nothing in common with these requisites of our humorists, from which they seem as little willing to part as from the mustaches of policemen and the golden watch-chains of bankers, Germany's new generation goes often to the stadiums and less to the beer-house. It has joyfully accepted a discipline which has brought with it victories in all the spheres of sport. This is another kind of revolution, which has done nothing to remove our own systems, our own illusions and our own idleness of the past few years."

9-YEAR OLD GIRL TALKS BIRTH CONTROL

When a nine-year-old girl was brought before South London Juvenile Court as being in need of care and protection, a doctor stated that she knew all about the facts of life and birth control, and had the self-possession of a young woman of the world.

It is stated that the girl who lives at Brixton, was the illegitimate child of a woman who married a Japanese.

The mother left her husband to live with another man, who was the father of the child.

She left him to live with a third man, and it was found that the child had apparently been sleeping in the same bed as the man, both in the presence and the absence of the mother.

Inspector Rivers, of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty, declared that the woman told him that the child swore at her, discussed birth control and said that when she married she would have no children.

An interim order for 28 days was made, giving the child into the custody of the L.C.C., while full inquiries were being made

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SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE & THERE

(Continued from page 30)

try are not educated in the present sense of the term. They do not understand what the International Rules are. They go by the rules which are being followed in India from times immoral.

FOLLOW INDIAN RULES.

I readily concede that the Indian rules should conform the International standard. But this cannot be done in a day on the eve of the Tournament. It may be possible, on the other hand, for the visitors who are educated to a certain extent, to study the Indian rules and conditions and try to beat the Indians in their own game. Greater glory cannot be theirs if they can attain success in this manner. What I fear is that disputes may arise between Indian and European wrestlers in the course of the Tournament owing to the ignorance of rules, especially by the former. And this should be avoided at all costs, if the Tournament is to be successful as every one desires

SHORTEN THE PERIOD.

There is one point more which should carry greater weight with the promoters of the Tournament than it has done It is the length of the Tournament A period of two months is an unconscionably long time. People will not have the stomach to stand such a big strain, especially on their purse and time It is also doubtful if the interest will sustain all this while—particularly in view of the fact that there will be a great Cricket festival almost throughout the month of December The promoters will therefore, do well to shorten the period to November only. The gate charges will also have to be moderate. Of course, if the Indian Princes patronise the shows as they are want to do, the promoters will not have much to grumble about as far as money is concerned But to draw the general mass of people the bouts must be as interesting as the rates economical. I hope the promoters in their own interests will see to these.

THE WAY TO SUCCESS.

Before I conclude this article I must protest against the unfair discrimination which Ionesco has made between the Indian wrestlers. I can understand his anxiety to boost up the men he has brought from Europe and elsewhere, or rather who are expected to come here to participate in the Tournament But to say that they are the best in the world is the height of exageration. However I would not grudge it. What I object to is their attempt to belittle our great wrestlers and in flate the reputation of the smaller ties.

The object is plain When the latter are defeated, the foreign visitors will be able to claim successes against the so-called best men in India. I may assure the promoters that the Bombay public are shrewd judges of wrestling. If the fights are not of the highest standard as they are advertised to be, they will give the Tournament a wide berth before it is many days old. So let the promoters direct their attention in persuading the recognised talents of the country to join the fray to make it a success

MR. KANHAIYA LAL MEHTA, B.A. Dip. Adm. (London), Bar-at-Law, the first I.C.S. from Rajputana and Central India, returned recently from England. Mr. Mehta belongs to the ministerial family of Udaipur. He is to join the Civil Service at Benares in November.

S. K. Ghosh, I.C.S., the first Indian to be appointed Controller of Emigrant Labour under the Government of India at Shillong.

'QUAKE SHOCK FELT IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 29.

An earthquake shock of serious intensity lasting five seconds was experienced at 1 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

All In Favour Of Non-Intervention

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A great majority of members of the Non-Intervention Committee wished the non-intervention to continue, stated Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons. He added that there was not a single member of the committee on Tuesday last who did not accept the resolution except Russia and he thought and it might be hoped that even Russia on Friday might see her way to accept.—Reuter.

Angry Father: "I don't know what to do about your telling untruths. When I was your age I never told a lie."

Little Son: "How old were you when you started, please, dad?"

CAUTION FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

Yakub Hussain On League's Poisonous Propaganda Against Congress

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

A clarion call to Muslims to come into Congress fold was put forth by Mr. Yakub Hussain, Minister of the Government of Madras, when he addressed the Muslim students of the Madras Law College this evening.

Mr. Yakub Hussain said:—

"At present two organizations, the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress, truly representative of the dumb millions of all communities in the country, are trying to bring the Muslim masses on their sides. The Muslim League leaders are now resorting to desperate methods and waging war against the Hindu community as a whole by saying that the Congress is a Hindu organization and Islam will be wiped out if the Muslims join the Congress. This method of poisoning Muslims minds would lead disastrous results and country-wide chaos is sure to ensue."

Concluding Mr. Hussain expressed the confidence that despite all this, ultimately the victory would be of the Congress and Hindus and Muslims would come to terms making an ideal united India.—United Press.

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ALL-INDIA :: MUSLIM LEAGUE

Panorama And Portraits

By ANSAR HARVANI
(Special to "The Chronicle.")

The Lal Bagh Maidan of Lucknow, which was almost always throughout the whole year occupied by some touring circus or the other was the venue of a communal 'tamasha' only last week. A huge and well-decorated pandal was erected, complete with electric lights and loud speakers, and hundreds of well-fed and well-clad people poured in from every corner of the country, Fazlulhaqs from Bengal, Sikander Hayats from Punjab, Dehlavis from Bombay, Qaiyums from Peshawar. Everyone was in a holiday mood. Thus began the session of the All-India Muslim League at the famous centre of upper India aristocracy . . . . Lucknow.

More Than A Mile-Stone

All-India conferences are not a novelty in this country. We daily hear about all sorts of conferences. But they are all held once in a year and that, too, on a fixed date. But this is not the case with the All-India Muslim League. Its sessions are convened when the occasion arises or when some of its leaders are faced with some personal disappointment. It is generally convened on the behest of its prominent President and dictator. Whenever he is out of India this show also goes out of picture. This is a feature of its sessions which distinguishes it from all the other conferences. It is customary for every Chairman of the Reception Committee to claim that the session held under his auspices has been the most epoch-making. The Raja of Mahmudabad may justly claim that the session at Lucknow marks a distinct land-mark in the evolution of political consciousness of this country. It is, indeed, more than a mile-stone, it is the cross-road. Lucknow may well go down in history as the place where, to quote Mr. Jinnah, even "the worst toadies on earth and the most wicked communalists" thought it necessary to wear the garb of "full independence" to save their skins. What is more, even Jinnah and Mahmudabad, Sikander Hayat and Cahatari thought it necessary to stress the importance of "mass contact." They have realised the growing strength of the masses under the banner of the Indian National Congress, and terms like "village reconstruction," "rural uplift," "wages and hours of work," and "socialism" are heard from a platform of taluqdars and big zamindars. Lucknow is the symbol of this new consciousness in Muslim upper classes. Did not Hitler and Mussolini talk in the same vein before coming to power?

From Striped Trousers To Achkans

In 1885 even the Congress was an upper middle class organisation, holding annual sessions at which Barristers, Lawyers and other species of the well-to-do intelligentsia got an opportunity of showing off their oratorical talents. That was a time when striped trousers and frock coats constituted the correct attire for the Congress sessions. But successive direct action campaigns purged the Congress of waverers, shirkers and constitutionalists. Mr. Jinnah's Bond street suit became out-of-place in the company of jail birds. The Liberal Federation and the Muslim League became the refuge of these "gentlemen" politicians. But what we found at Lucknow was that the Congress mass contact programme compelled even Mr. Jinnah to appear in public in Hyderabadi "sherwani" closely fitted pyjamas and black fez. The dress of the British aristocracy was replaced by that of Indian Nawabs. The Punjab delegation of Muslim Leaguers-cum-Unionists appeared in colourful turbans accompanied by a hundred blue shirt volunteers and with shining swords under the command of Zafer Ali Khan, carrying flags and emblems. The green shirt volunteers of the Muslim League, armed with lathis, drawn mostly from the tenancy of Rajas of Jehangirabad and Mahmudabad, under the leadership of the younger brother of Chaudhry Khaliquzaman, once a Congressman now an ardent Jinnahite, gave a few glimpses of India's future Fascist forces. The ruthlessness with which they snatched away the black flags from the demonstrators, mostly Muslim students of Lucknow, who came to "welcome" the Muslim League Dictator, Mr. Jinnah, was the manifestation of their Fascist spirit.

The Permanent President

The session was presided over by its permanent President. To quote some one: "Who is Mr. Jinnah? Past: A rising lawyer and an enthusiastic young Nationalist. Present: A famous and rich lawyer, an ornament of the Bombay Bar and a distinguished member of "Bombay Society." Altogether a successful man and a 'charming' personality. In the Assembly: Leader of a non-communal group, the Independent party whose members are truly independent of any party discipline and are united only in the diversity of their creed and conduct."

He recited his presidential address rather a hymn of hate in "Lincoln Inn" accent . . . . and in the English tongue, of course! He was understood by his co-politicians while the Mahmudabad peasantry gasped and wondered. Mr. Jinnah came to the dais with the air of a circus master. He felt quite at home in the gathering of big zemindars and other species of the idle rich. The workers and peasants except a few hundred from Mahmudabad were absent for it was a gathering of their masters. The Muslim students were nowhere to be seen for they are disgusted with their elder communalists.

Personalities

The most conspicuous personality in the whole gathering was obviously that of Maulana Shaukat Ali. An ex-internee prisoner and suspect, now a Government pensioner and State Jagirdar, the Big Brother could claim most adventure among the whole lot. He delivered one speech in which he threatened Neville Chamberlain that he would invade Palestine by air when he went with the proposed Palestine deputation. He was always to be found behind the chair of Mr. Jinnah as his protecting angel, but I wonder if any one took him seriously.

The ex-Oudh Chief Judge was in a militant mood. He was seen to be surrounded by Khadi-clad impatient Muslim youth, promising to be led by them. In the Council meetings he was the only one with sufficient courage to have a passage-at-arms with Mr. Jinnah. Iron cuts iron and his legal training and ability gave no advantage to Bombay barrister. Mr. Jinnah was heard whispering to him sweet words of conciliation. But the patriotic ex-Chief Judge was in no mood to be exploited by Mr. Jinnah. He was given chances to "mend his ways" and to remain in an institution which he had loyally served since its infancy and over whose deliberations only last year he had presided. But in the cause of nationalism he disallowed any sentimental attachment to stand. He walked out of it to serve under a nobler and greater organisation much to the discomfiture of his former co-workers. He proved that even a patriotic knight with forty years' legal training could not tolerate the slow progress of the Muslim League.

Another man with some sense of national responsibility to attend this session was Syud Hussain . . . . journalist, lecturer and above all, an Indian nationalist. He came and saw Muslim Leaguers after seventeen years. India was changed, its people were changed, but the Muslim Leaguers still sang the same old tune. Naturally Syud Hussain was not at all impressed, and to be more correct, was almost disgusted. He refused to join the League and in his speech which he delivered as the guest of the League he gave them probably some most unpalatable home truths. He told them what they were in the eyes of the foreigners and what they were worth.

Eve On Parade

One should not think that in this gathering of orthodox Mussalmans of India, no women were to be seen. At least one of them spoke also. Begum Shah Nawaz who, by the way, is the Unionist Parliamentary Secretary of Punjab, delivered a nice little speech and thus added the quota of women to the followers of Mr. Jinnah. One wonders if Mr. M. A. Jinnah knows the interest which Indian women have begun to show in Congress since he has left it.

On the whole the Lucknow session of the All-India Muslim League was a "grand" success. The guests were entertained with the best dishes from the kitchen of Mahmudabad House. The budding sons of Oudh Taluqdars got ample opportunities to show off their oratorical talents and sartorial accomplishments. And Mr. M. A. Jinnah succeeded in bringing Fazlul Haq and Sikandar Hayat under his banner with promise to save them from the demons of the Congress. One only hopes that Jinnah has not caught a Tartar—or, rather, a couple of them.

The Divali Blaze.

FREE STATE PRESIDENTSHIP

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to the Dublin correspondent of the "Sunday Dispatch" dramatic, behind-the-scene negotiations are now proceeding in Dublin between the parties of Mr. de Valera and Mr. Cosgrave which may result in the change of course of events in Irish politics.

Negotiations are still in a delicate stage, says the correspondent, but members of the two parties are meeting in a friendly and social atmosphere such as the Free State has never before known. Primarily the talks centre in the choice of President in the new Dail, but the movement is believed to have a much wider significance. Many people in Dublin, according to the dispatch to the "Sunday Dispatch", are discussing the possibility of a National Government pledged to work for the unity of North and South. The plans envisage, in the event of unity, a plebiscite to decide whether Ireland should be a republic or remain within the British Commonwealth.

Four names have been suggested as "possibles" to take up the position of the Irish President. They are: Mr. T. Sullivan, K. C., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a son-in-law of the late Tim Healy. Dr. Douglas Hyde, the famous Irish scholar and founder of the Gaelic League, Mr. Frank McDermott, who sat as an Independent in the last Dail and Mr. Robert Barton, a farmer and Chairman of the Agricultural Credits Corporation. He was one of the signatories of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 and afterwards supported Mr. de Valera.

Whether the closer alliance between Fianna Fail and Sine Gael (Gaelic League) becomes more marked will largely depend on events in the Dail in the next six months.

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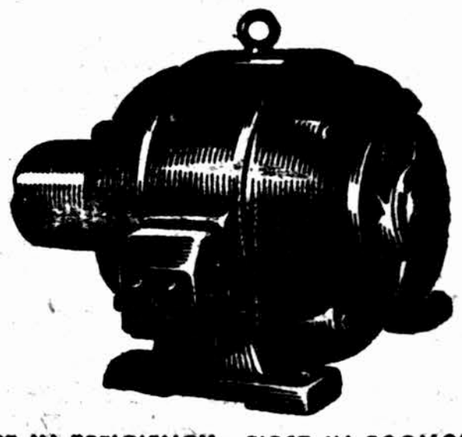

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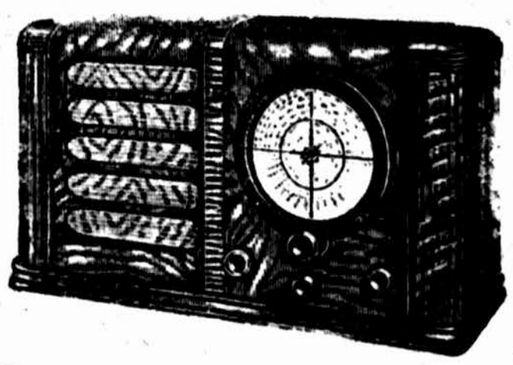

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CONCESSION	Price Rs. 150	CONCESSION	Price Rs. 300

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About Studios And Stars

Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett in "Vogues of 1938" at the New Empire.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

At The Krishna

Providing two great stars—Shanta Apte and Keshavrao Datey—with a different kind of roles from any of their previous successes, "The Unexpected" tells an emotional tale as briskly, suspensefully and colourfully as a good story deserves to be told. It is, at base, a pretty straightforward narrative, but its vivacity, vigour and an extremely tense climax give it freshness and distinction. Above all, it is a story with an ideal—a picture with a mission.

"The Unexpected" is now in its fourth week at the Krishna and, judging by the popular enthusiasm it is well set for the traditionally long run of Prabhat pictures.

It deals with the moral duel between a rich aging lawyer and a spirited young orphan girl whom he had married by bribing her guardian. A feature of the film is the extremely authentic domestic atmosphere in which it is set.

"The Unexpected" is a film which contains much more than just a story. There are good star performances from Datey and Shanta Apte, and a great deal of naturally introduced comedy which adds to the appeal of the picture and provides tactful relief from a continuous run of taut situations. The lighter touch, however, is not allowed to overshadow the straight forward telling of the story and neither it nor any other of the varied elements of the story is allowed to get out of control. The balance of the picture is admirable and is the result of thoughtful and vital direction.

The climax is powerfully handled, and all possible suspense is drawn from a novel situation. All through, the picture is impressive as what one might call high-class melodrama; that is, the story essentially unconventional, does not exactly fit into the framework of a tragedy but the sequences are handled with full dramatic freshness and vigour.

Keshavrao Datey had never given a better performance than this, one, which gives him something to do beyond moving to orders from the director. As the old-man who tries to induce himself that he is young, Datey really creates a many sided character genuinely natural in its conflicting emotions.

Shanta Apte plays the heroine with the finished competence and convincing emotional depth which she can impart to a really worthwhile role.

Rajah Nene gets humour and a certain relief into the part of a young dandy. Shakuntala Paranjapye is impressive as a young widow devoted to social service. Chhotu brings real laughs and then genuine tears as the heroine's avarecious grandian who eventually turns insane. And the child player Vasantee gives such a natural, vivacious and altogether pleasing performances as should be regarded as qualifying for a star part.

The musical, artistic and technical sides of "The Unexpected" are of a high order, fully satisfying the exacting "Prabhat" standards of film production.

"KUL DEEPAK"

Mohan Pictures' Forthcoming Release

(Contributed)

For long, Ramniklal Mohanlal and Co. have been well-known in film circles as the distributors for Bombay Presidency and the South.

"Chandrarao More" the [illegible] Film Co.-Marked release.

The distribution of Bombay Talkies' films and the popular success of some of the other companies has been so efficiently done by this firm that certain leading producers of other provinces are anxious to secure the firm's services for the distribution of their productions in this Presidency. The recent instance of this is "Milap" produced by the Motimahal Theatres of Calcutta who have appointed Ramniklal Mohanlal and Co. as their Bombay distributor in connection with this film.

Besides undertaking the distribution of the pictures of other producers in this way, Ramniklal Mohanlal and Co. have produced several Tamil pictures at their own studio known as Mohan Studio, which have proved very successful in the South. They have now re-organised and expanded their production work, under the name of Mohan Pictures, and turned their attention to the making of Hindi pictures of a type suitable to the popular taste. The enterprise has fructified in "Kul Deepak" which is already completed, to be followed by several others which are on the schedule.

Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery in "Slave Ship" at the Regal this week.

"CHANDRARAO MORE"

(Contributed)

FILM CITY has hitherto helped to produce a series of high class pictures of various companies during the course of the last four years. "CHANDRARAO MORE", a picture produced by the General Films Limited in the FILM CITY, not only beats the record of pictures hitherto produced but can boast of superiority which it has attained through the co-operation of skilled artistes and actors of all India fame.

Loyalty, true love and service for the country are the essential ingredients of this story of their great historical masterpiece.

The interest of the story is so skilfully divided among all the actors and its development takes place so naturally from start to finish that, it will be a treat to those who see it. "Chandrarao More" is not merely a bit of entertainment. It is an imposing drama of chivalry, love and war.

Aundhkar, Nandrekar, Dinkar, Marutirao Pehelwan, Bhaurao Datar, Amina and the new find Jayashree have very skilfully acted their roles in this picture which will shortly come before the public. The music staff is in charge of the great Music Director Mr. D. P. Korgaokar. The picture is directed by Mr. Arolkar, the great art Director

Results Of Sagar Movietone's "Jagirdar" Competition

1. Mrs. Sarala Majumdar 1st Prize Rs. 250. 2. Mr. B. M. Jothady and Mr. Vaman Thakore 2nd Prize Rs. 75 each. 3. Miss S. M. Rustomji and Mr. Hariprasad Raval, 3rd Prize Rs. 50 each. Rs. 10 Prize Winners—1. S. L. Dandekar, 2. R. Hurry: 3. Shantilal G. Tolat: 4. C. M. Shah: 5. Miss Vatsala Rane: 6. Pandit Brahmadatta Sharma: 7. D. A. Pakhade: 8. Mrs. Kamala Bhagvat; 9. Lalji Malvani; 10. Mrs. Kalavati Gupta: 11. L. M. Mehta: 12. Prabhakar S. Nadkarni; 13. B. A. D'Sylva: 14. Shantilal M. Shastri: 15. Master M. S. Pandit: 16. Miss Snehlata Deasai: 17. G. S. Tata: 18. S. G. Dubhashi: 19. J. K. Shastri: 20. Master S. Pandarinath: 21. L. C. Dayar: 22. Pramod Motilal: 23. M. [illegible] bal: 24. Ramkrishna Darshan: and 25. B. K. Shastri.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Shiraz in "Kul Deepak"
(Mohan Pictures)

WARNER BAXTER AND WALLACE BEERY STAR IN "SLAVE SHIP"

At The Regal

Storming in epic sweep over half the world, as the last slaver sails on its last desperate voyage, "Slave Ship" opens to-day at the Regal Theatre, giving the screen a new claimant for the title of mightiest of all sea sagas. 20th Century-Fox's most spectacular production of the year, "Slave Ship" co-stars Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery in a pulsing tale of the slave-trading era, with Elizabeth Allan and Mickey Rooney among those of the boat as, with decks reddened by mutiny, it roams the seas on its final fury-racked voyage. In the most colorful role of a colorful career, Warner Baxter plays Captain Jim Lovett, romantic scourge of two seas, who defies the navies of the world, is betrayed by a shipmate and fights at last for love in the greatest sea adventure of them all. Wallace Beery, whose long list of shipboard roles reads like a veritable history of the salt-water cinema, sinks his teeth into a meaty role that presents him as the villainous mate of the slaver—big-fisted, bull-headed, genial, and treacherous to his dying breath, one minute a roaring beast, the next, a gentle child; friend and foe alike to the captain he serves—and betrays. "Slave Ship" traces the tempestuous career of a swift bark engaged in the slave trade, and its courageous captain, Warner Baxter, who planned to retire from "blackbirding" to settle down to a new life with his young bride, Elizabeth Allan. As they sail on Baxter's boat on the honeymoon cruise which is to mark the end of its days as a slaver, they find that they have been betrayed by the mate, Wallace Beery, and the crew, avid for more slaving profits. The honeymoon cruise is turned into a voyage in which they are continually brought face to face with danger and death. Sought by the navies of every nation, and torn by mutiny aboard the slave ship sails on through adventures on the high seas and along the African coast, and it is a dramatic climax which clears the future for the captive couple and sends the ill-fated slaver to its ominous destiny. The story of "Slave Ship" which is based on the novel by George S. King, was written by William Faulkner and the screen play is the work of Sam Hellman. Lamar Trotti and Gladys Lehman. George Sanders, Jane Darwell and Joseph Schildkraut are among those who appear in the huge cast. Tay Garnett directed and Nunally Johnson as associate producer.

NAT PENDLETON EXERCISES HIS WAY TO HEALTH

Nat Pendleton would rather exercise than act. And he loves to act.

He would no more forget to do his morning physical exercises, than he would walk down the street minus his trousers.

He believes exercise is the secret of good health, and his friends say that nowhere can there be found a better example of health and physical development than Nat himself.

His mind is constantly working out new exercises. His own private exercises, all originated by him, number enough to fill a book.

It is his boast that he exercises every muscle several times a day.

When he isn't in a picture, he works the hardest. He's up at six has a glass of water, then does his breathing exercises with the bedroom window wide open, regardless of the outside temperature

Fifteen minutes on the rowing machine, and he's ready for a two-mile run along the beach. After breakfast comes an hour of rest, during which he thinks out new variations of old exercises.

All through this preliminary work-out, Sandow, his 200-pound Great Dane, has been his constant companion. When Nat plays with Sandow, everybody moves safe distance away, for it is a regular free-for-all

Any time after nine, Nat's wrestling friends drop in for a work-out. Nat unrolls the wrestling mat on the front porch, which is twice as large as the ordinary porch. Then begins the fun. The grunt-and-groaners pull and tug until Charlie, Nat's houseboy calls dinner.

The wrestlers then drop whomever they have in hand and dash for the front door. Sandow is usually first. The wrestlers average a pound and a half of meat apiece for lunch. Sandow is the only exception. He has three pounds.

Some of the world's best wrestlers attend these informal get-to-gethers. But they all have the utmost respect for Nat's wrestling ability

He has wrestled almost all his life, and has won more championships than anyone else in the world, it is said. He retired from active wrestling after winning the world's amateur heavy-weight championship at Amsterdam. But he is still one of the best, agree all who wrestle with him now.

After dinner, the "boys", stripped to the waist, sit on the front porch and tell their success stories. Each has one, and each believes his to be the best.

After an hour of this, their muscles begin to get restless and oack to wrestling or other sports they go. A few play beach football.

As the sun sets, Pendleton's million dollars worth of wrestling talent begins to leave. They have had their fun and do not wish to spoil his evening, which is usually spent reading scripts or books.

While reading, he almost invariably grips and ungrips the chair side, or twists his legs around the legs of his chair. He's not worried or nervous, he's just exercising.

"Habit", he explains. "I've been exercising so long, I can't keep still."

WHEN TALKING PICTURES GET TECHNICAL

Three complete sound system, an almost unprecedented number, were needed to record the vocal highlight of Irene Dunne's latest picture.

Some singing stars record a number, then later "mouth" it for the camera. This procedure, however, could not be followed in "The Awful Truth". The star, while attending a party, turns on a radio, then goes into a song and comedy routine so spontaneous in nature it had to be recorded and photographed at the same time.

Accordingly, a 26-piece dance orchestra was brought on the set. Because it had to be placed out of slight, a separate sound channel had to be assigned to it. A second channel picked up Miss Dunne's voice, and from this line a third channel ran to earphones on Morris Stoloff, head of Columbia's music department, so he could hear the singer while conducting the orchestra.

The recordings resulted. In one, the orchestra predominates, with the singer's voice faintly in the background. In the other Miss Dunne's tones are strongest. Later, both sound tracks were played together, voice and accompaniment brought into the desired balance, then re-recorded on a third track, the one audiences will hear.

"The Awful Truth" co-stars Miss Dunne with Cary Grant; Ralph Bellamy, Marguerite Churchill, Joyce Compton, Robert Warwick and Cecil Cunningham head a large supporting cast, and Leo McCarey directed.

Bimla Kumari in "Milap"
(Opera House)

"MILAP" IN 4TH WEEK

At The Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Entering the fourth week of its run at the Opera House, Director Kardar's much discussed social drama 'Milap" has proved the strength of its hold on the public mind. It is a remarkable tribute to its pulling power that even those who patronise only high-brow drama form a substantial part of the audience

The whole film has a tone and quality that appeals to the classes and masses alike. For instance, to mention only one of its manifold features, the story has a grip that cannot fail to arrest the interest and attention of even the most casual visitor. There are besides other features like music and the high level of acting that contribute materially to its entertainment value.

A. I. C. C. DEBATE

(Continued from Page 25.)

political books without delay and consideration."

The mover thought the Working Committee should have brought up such a resolution. As it did not, he had to move his resolution. He enumerated the publications still under ban in Madras. He urged the House to accept it.

The resolution was duly seconded

On the President's suggestion the mover agreed to the deletion of the last four words.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Mr. Masani moved his resolution on Civil Liberties which stated.

"The A. I. C. C. while welcoming the steps taken by the Congress Cabinets to effect a reduction in the number of political prisoners and detenus, though there are several political prisoners in the provinces where Congress Cabinets exist, recommend that steps should be taken to repeal the repressive laws. The A. I. C. C. ask for complete implementing of the Congress Manifesto by immediate release of all political prisoners and to take immediate steps to repeal all repressive laws. The Committee note with apprehension that action has been taken by several Congress Cabinets under Section 124-A."

WARNING COME TRUE

Mr. Masani said they should guard against Congress Ministries identifying themselves with Imperialism This was the purpose of the resolution. "We warned against such possibility before office acceptance was decided. Certainly we cannot be part and parcel of a machinery of repression of the British Government. In a few months after the assumption of office we find our fears have come true and unless immediate action is taken we would see Congress workers being arrested by Congress Ministries."

THEIR TIMIDITY

Mr. Masani added that the Con-

(Continued on Page 40.)

Khan Saheb Abdul Karimkhan of Miraj the great Indian Musician who passed away on Oct. 26 while travelling from Madras to Pondichery

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Oct 30

On Saturday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on increasing hedge selling and liquidation influenced by increased crop ideas.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT WEAK

Wheat was weak. Jute and rubber also ruled easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was steady

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 193/

New York, Oct 30	
Previous closing	8.12
To-day's opening	8.06
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.04
Difference	—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Oct 30	
Previous closing	4.70
To-day's opening	4.65
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.63
Difference	—07

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 30

Cotton was somewhat easier following lower outside market advices with very little buying appearing. Operators on the whole continue to adopt awaiting attitude pendin legislative developments.

Trading in December began at 8.06 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on increased selling and hedging following increased crop ideas but indications of holding movement in the south as soon as prices reach the loan basis level checks aggressiveness. Trading thereafter was quiet and featureless with December finally closing at 8.04 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 30

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.10/8.09) 8.06/8.06
January (8.08/8.06) 8.02/8.02
March (8.04/8.03) 8.01/8.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 30

American December (4.70) 4.63
American January (—) 4.63
Sakels November (6.27) 6.15
Sakels January (6.62) 6.47

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 30

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 159-2 and Rs. 157-2 The closing rate at 10 p.m was Rs. 158-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 30

The rates at 2-30 p m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

New Crop October November (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 1/16 paid and sellers
Dunlop October (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers.
Lightning October (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (ribbed value) 7 5/8 buyers
Forward January March (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 3/4 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castor seed Bombay November October (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Oct 30	
Previous closing	4.96 7/16
To-day's opening	4.96 3/8
To-day's closing	4.96

LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 30	
Previous closing	4.96.62
To-day's opening	4.96.55
To-day's closing	4.96.40

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 30	
Previous closing	147.21
To-day's opening	147.18
To-day's closing	147.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.56 and then improved to 4.96.75 on scattered support subsequently reacting on lack of support to 4.96.40.

Franc opened at 147.18 and then slightly weakened to 147.22 on some selling pressure but otherwise the tone remained steady. It closed at 147.12.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.112) 11.110
New York on Bombay (37.44) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.25) 94.35
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£209 1/2 buyers £209 3/4 sellers. Rarely steady) closed
Lead (£18 5/16 buyers £18 3/8 sellers. Rarely steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £50) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 30

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Market featureless Business quiet."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 30

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 103 and March 98 3/8. The market was quiet and featureless with traders generally holding aloof in the absence of any good foreign cables but the undertone continued very steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 30

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.95 7/8. Prices declined on scattered commission house selling and lack of outside support following lower outside cables.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 30		
Spot	(19 15/16d.)	19 7/8d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.)	19 7/8d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Credit Demand Very Small

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Oct 30

On the money market with speculators showing decidedly less venturesome spirit the credit demand for stock exchange operations was very small discount brokers continue to feel the pinch.

Competition in this week's treasury bills was again keen and although the market applicants received increased supply of bills these only obtained cut-throat terms.

Wall Street opened firm and active.

BOMBAY BULLION

London, Oct 30			
Silver ready	50	14	6
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	50	15	0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	51	0	6
Gold ready	34	10	9
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	11	0
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	11	0
Sovereign	22	3	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct 30	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m	8	1	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	1	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m	8	1	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	0	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct 30

Liverpool wheat October closed at 103 3/8 as against the previous closing at 108 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 30

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motors (dol 42 7/8) dol 43 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 7/8) 31 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 62 3/4) dol 63 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 113) dol 115 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 30

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 30			
Wheat January	5	6	6
Wheat May	5	3	3
Linseed	8	1	3

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 30

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-4 1/2

NATIONAL TRADES UNION FEDERATION.—A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when the future programme of the Committee as well as certain current labour problems will be discussed and decided.

THE KARNATAK ASSOCIATION.—under the auspices of the Karnatak Association, a debate on 'Western Civilisation is unsuited to Indian conditions' will be held at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. G. G. Shimoga, Mrs. C. F. Lynn, Mr. R. B. Manelkar, and Miss Alice Sequeira, will speak for the proposition. Mr. S. Baptista, Mr. Kuriappan Joseph, Mr. Ahmad Abbas, and Mr. Dinkar Rao Desai, will oppose the proposition. Mr. Mark S. Noronha, will preside.

CANADA'S NEW LOAN TO REPAY WAR BONDS

OTTAWA, Oct. 30

The finance Minister announced subscriptions being opened on 3rd November for a new 100 million Dollar Loan, to refund the last Tax-free Bonds issued during the Great War.—Reuter.

Rome Recalls Ambassador From Paris

PARIS, Oct. 30.

There is mystification of the reasons for the sudden recall of M. Cerutti, Italian Ambassador at Paris.

The official explanation is the absence of the French ambassador from Rome.

M. Dechambrun retired last year and has not yet been replaced, as the presentation of credentials would have involved the recognition of the King of Italy as Emperor of Abyssinia.

It is strongly rumoured, however, that Sgr. Mussolini has been angered by the speeches at the Radical Socialist Congress at Lille, yesterday. On that occasion M. Herriot hinted at the sinister developments in Africa, and asked: "Are we sure it is the Spanish Flag flying at Palma?"

M. Delbos, at the same function, alluded to Manchuria and Abyssinia, and said that manoeuvrings and breaches of treaties encouraged Imperialism, by discouraging the threatened countries.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. DEBATE

(Continued from Page 39.)

gress representatives would seek to resist this and work for the restoration of Civil Liberties and try to remove the poverty of peasants and release of political prisoners. Something on these lines had been done. Many political prisoners had been released and bans lifted. Still there were some prisoners in all Congress Provinces. These were covered by the Congress Election Manifesto. It was suggested we should give time. This was a wrong mentality. What would happen in other countries? The leader would have signed the order for release of all political prisoners. This was what should have been done. (Applause). Instead, the Congress Ministers were going through files. It was their own timidity which encouraged the Governors to put down their feet.

Turning to legislation Mr. Masani said that the Congress Governments had done less. The whole armoury of repression enacted in 1930-32 remained. There was nothing to prevent future Governments from using these powers. Power of detention without trial still existed. Why should they leave this legacy to future Governments who might misuse it? This very power might be used against them. When they had left these undone, how could they ask Mr. Huq or Sir Sikandar to remove these? They would point to the Congress Governments' own records. He objected to Congress Ministers prosecuting any Indian on the charge of Sedition

BE DONE WITH IT.

The President asked Mr. Masani to discuss only the general policy and not to go into details or particular instances.

Mr. Masani continuing said that it had been suggested there was no difference now between the Government and the Congress in the Congress Provinces. He submitted this was a wrong statement. There would not be two Governments, one Indian and one British. The expression "Government established by Law in British India" could only mean the British Government. If anyone remained in jail under the Congress Government it would affect other non-Congress provinces. "It is better we insist on the release of these prisoners and the repeal of all repressive laws and resign on this issue than continue in office. If the Governors object, we should end the experiment of office."

(Message Incomplete.)

A. I. C. C. Challenge To Bengal Govt.

Midnapore Bans Must Be Lifted

TERRORISTS BACK TO PATH OF NON-VIOLENCE

Fifty Thousand Huq Ministries No Match To Gandhiji, Says Satyamurti

CALCUTTA: October 30.

The All-India Congress Committee resumed its sitting at 12 noon to-day.

Rajkumar Chakravarty (Bengal), wanted the President to allow discussion on the Working Committee's statement regarding the "Vande Mataram" controversy. He said that the Bengal members were much agitated over this.

The President declared that the Working Committee had not intended discussion of its statement in the A. I. C. C. meeting, but if the House so desired, he had no objection to their discussing it.

Rajkumar Chakravarty, however, was unable to suggest means by which the discussion of the subject could be raised, as the Working Committee itself was not placing the matter before the Committee.

Adjournment Motion

The President also announced that he had received an Adjournment Motion from Mr. Sidhwa to discuss the policy of the Congress governments in various provinces regarding civil liberties.

Pandit Jawaharlal remarked that he wished to afford full opportunity to the House to discuss this matter after the official resolutions were finished.

The President put from the Chair the resolutions regarding Indians in Zanzibar. Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts and Indian exiles abroad. As regards the last some new names were suggested which the President accepted.

INDIAN EXILES ABROAD

The President also accepted the addition of the following sentence to the resolution of Indian exiles abroad:—

"The Committee further are of the opinion that a general assurance should be given to all Indian exiles abroad, who are not sure of their freedom on returning home, that on their return to India no repressive action would be taken against them for any activities."

All the three resolutions were passed.

MIDNAPORE BAN MUST GO

Mr. Subhas Bose then moved a resolution with regard to the continued ban on Congress organisations in Midnapore District. He traced the history of the Midnapore district and how it became the centre of Government repression since the no-tax campaign of 1921. He detailed numerous insulting and humiliating restrictive orders and wondered how these could be enforced in the year 1937 under provincial autonomy.—A. P.

Mr S Satyamurti seconding the resolution asked the Bengal Government to take note of the writing on the wall The seven sister provinces had lifted all the ban and removed all restrictions.

Mr Satyamurti had no doubt that ere long Bengal would be ruled by Congress Government.

GANDHIJI'S ACHIEVEMENT

The Andaman prisoners had publicly declared that they had no faith in the methods of terrorism This was an achievement of Mahatma Gandhi Fifty thousand Huq Ministries could not have achieved this miracle. He criticised the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq for his recent statement and said that no Minister of a civilised Government could have indulged in such statements as Mr. Huq had made.

So far as the charge of terrorism was concerned, the resolution itself was a direct challenge to the Bengal Government. For many years now, no Congressman in Midnapur District had been convicted on a charge of violence. That was proof positive, if such proof was needed that the Congress had no connection with terrorism.

The Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee were doing their bit in this matter, but it was for Bengal to see that she was not ruled by a reactionary Government "Masquerading under the name of a popular Government".

The resolution was passed.

RELEASE POLITICALS

The President next moved from the Chair the resolution demanding the immediate release of detenus, and Andaman prisoners

This resolution was also passed

Mr. Dutt Majumdar moved a resolution regarding the continued restriction of movements of Hindu youths in Chittagong District and other areas.

Mr. Dutt Majumdar declared that these resolutions were dated since the armoury raid in Chittagong in 1930, since when 22,000 youngmen were made to carry identity cards.

Mr. Majumdar paid a tribute to them on their courage, but disapproved of the methods of terrorism adopted by the armoury raiders. It was for the Congress to end this kind of restriction of civil liberties.

Mr. Neogy seconded the resolution.

The resolution was passed.

The President next moved the resolution on Palestine. The resolution was passed.—A.P.

HIGHHANDEDNESS IN PALESTINE CONDEMNED

Working Committee Urges Release Of Andaman Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Working Committee met this morning again and adopted the following resolutions which will be moved at the meeting of the A.I.C.C.:—

(1). The Committee record their emphatic protest against the reign of terror that has been established in Palestine by British Imperialism with a view to coerce the Arabs into accepting the proposed partition of Palestine and assure them of the solidarity of the Indian people in their struggle for national freedom.

(2). The Committee are of the opinion that the detenus who have been detained so long without trial will be forthwith released.

(3). In view of the statement made by the Andaman prisoners in a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, this Committee are of the opinion that they should forthwith be released

(4). This Committee strongly deprecate the orders against (A) large number of inhabitants in the districts of Midnapur and Chittagong and some other areas, restricting their movements and activities and thus constituting humiliating interference with the personal civil liberties of the citizens; (B) requiring more than twenty thousand Hindu youths in Chittagong district to carry identity cards; (C) restricting entry into Darjeeling of Hindu Youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five."

Doctors examined Mr. Gandhi again this morning and found his condition unchanged. They advised him to take more rest.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH NOT SATISFACTORY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30

Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Sunil Bose, who examined Gandhiji from 10-40 a.m. for nearly half-an-hour, told the "United Press" that Gandhiji's health was not satisfactory.

His blood pressure still continues to be high and there had been no improvement in his condition

On being asked whether the Mahatma will be in fit condition to travel to Siliguri to meet the Bengal Governor, Dr B C. Roy said that there is no question of his starting to Siliguri "The Press report that he was going to Siliguri circulated by a news-agency is absolutely unfounded, at any rate, I don't know anything about it."—United Press

Working Committee Adopts Resolution On Palestine

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

After about 2-1/2 hours' deliberations the Working Committee dispersed this morning

It is understood the Committee adopted three resolutions one on the Andaman prisoners, one on the restrictions on detenus and the third on Palestine.—United Press

All Eyes On Anderson-Mahatma Interview

HUQ MINISTRY CO-OPERATING: HOPEFUL SIGNS FOR SOLUTION OF DETENU PROBLEM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, October 30.

All attention of the Congress camp is now centred on the coming Gandhi-Anderson interview. Details of the interview which the Bengal Ministers had with Mahatma Gandhi are still kept a close secret but the impression in the Congress camp is that the Fazlul Huq Ministry is anxious to find a solution for the problem of detenu and politicals without delay and try to satisfy public demand.

The key to the situation lies however, with the Governor whom Gandhiji is meeting at the request of Bengal Ministers themselves. Will the retiring Governor take courage in both hands and do the right thing before he lays down reins of office? Or will he leave it to his successor to deal with the question?

Whether Sir John Anderson decides to act now or not it is certain that Gandhi-Anderson talks will go a long way to decide the issue

It is regarded as a hopeful indication that the Fazlul Huq Ministry is showing a helpful attitude.

..... B.A., B.T., T.D., (London). Principal of Aga Khan High School Zanzibar, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

GANDHIJI VISITS ALIPORE JAIL.

Interview With Anderson May Not Be Possible Soon

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The "United Press" understands that Mahatma Gandhi will visit the political prisoners recently repatriated from the Andamans in Alipore Central Jail, this afternoon. He will also pay a visit to Hijli and meet the political prisoners there to-morrow.

It is felt that it may not be possible for Gandhiji to meet the Governor of Bengal immediately, as he may not go to Siliguri He will probably leave for Wardha in a day or two and then return to Calcutta towards the second week of November when he will meet the Governor and discuss problem of political prisoners and how their release can be effected.

It is understood the All India Political Sufferers Relief Committee and the Civil Liberties Union will place Gandhiji in possession of the full facts about detenus and political prisoners so that he may have a thorough discussion with the Bengal Governor —United Press.

SIT-DOWN STRIKE

Crown Mill Strikers' Device To Prevent Operatives Getting In

A "sit-down" strike is in progress in front of Crown Mill.

About 150 strikers of the mill sat down in front of the mill this morning and did not allow the workers to get in.

The police, who were on the spot, gently pushed some of the strikers, had made the way clear for the operatives to get in.

Students On Strike In Protest Against Punishment To Mate

NAINI TAL, October 29.

For "cribbing" his lessons, a high school student here was punished by the head master.

Now all the students have struck work, and refuse to go to school again until the headmaster has "apologised" for his action.—A.P.

MR. MUNSHI IN BOMBAY

Mr. K. M. Munshi Minister for Law and Order, who had been to Calcutta to attend the joint Conference of the Ministers and the Congress Working Committee to review the work in the seven Congress Provinces, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning and attended the Secretariat.

MR. JINNAH IN BOMBAY

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, who has gone to Lucknow to preside over the Session of the Muslim League and then toured Bihar arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

Cotton Brokers Against Change In Purchase

Resolution Passed Declaring That Present System Of Buying Cotton On Account Should Continue

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

A LARGE NUMBER OF COTTON BROKERS MET THIS MORNING IN THE RING OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE EAST INDIA COTTON EXCHANGE TO EXPRESS THEIR EMPHATIC OPINION THAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF BUYING COTTON ON ACCOUNT SHOULD CONTINUE.

Mr. Bograj Gupta presided and explained to the brokers that the East India Cotton Association desired to know the opinion of the cotton brokers whether the present system of buying cotton on account should continue or an alteration be made in the bye-laws to do away with the present system.

Mr. Ratilal D. Thakkar moved that "this meeting resolves to prefer the present system of buying on account as it keeps under control the false standard."

Mr. Ratilal exhorted the cotton brokers to oppose tooth and nail the amendment of the bye-laws in the meeting of the East India Cotton Association as it was detrimental to their interests.

Mr. Jamnadas Marukia seconded the resolution which being put to the vote was carried with acclamation.

MR. NURIE AND MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim League writes:—

Mr. Nurie has contradicted his own statement as published in the "Deen" of the 26th July last stating his agreement with the policy and the programme of the Muslim League.

Will Mr. Nurie now, contradict his own signed application dated the 16th September 1936 whereby he became a member of the League? That application runs as follows:—

"To The Secretary,

The Ahmedabad District Muslim League.

I the undersigned wish to become a member of the League and hereby declare that

I am a Musalman

My age is over twenty years

I accept the League's rules and regulations and I bind myself to conform with its aims and objects. I herewith forward my membership subscription of annas four only."

Our only purpose in, publishing this fact is in the interests of "Truth" the motto of the organization which Mr. Nurie has lately joined and to which, presumably he subscribes.

Let Mr. Nurie deny making this application, so that we may issue still further conclusive proof that is in our possession.

The original of Mr. Nurie's application is in our possession and photographic copies can be supplied to any one interested.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE TO MEET NEXT MONTH

Amendment Of Bombay Municipal Act

It is reliably understood that the next Session of the Bombay Legislature will be held sometime in December this year, when the first official Bill will be the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act. Government want to rush through this Bill so that the life of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be extended which otherwise they cannot do under the Statute as the Municipal elections will have to be held in January next.

U. P. ELECTIONS DECLARED VOID

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

The election of Mr. M. Akhtar Husain to the U. P. Legislative Assembly by the Moradabad district (north-west) Muhammadan rural constituency has been declared void by an election tribunal.

A bye-election will be held, the nomination papers for which will be presented and scrutinised on November 10. Polling will take place on December 9 and counting of votes will be December 14.

The election of Khan Bahadur Mohammad Maqsood Ali Khan to the U. P. Assembly has also been declared void and the Saharanpur district (North) Muhammadan rural constituency has been called upon to re-elect its representative on or before December 20, 1937

The nomination papers for this bye-election will be presented and scrutinized on November 11, recording of votes will take place on December 13. Votes will be counted on December 18.—A. P.

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Tata Steels Steady

COTTON MILL SHARES EASY ON REALISING

Narrow Trading Session

BOMBAY: October 30.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and now it will open on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. for Diwalli Mahoorat business.

Following steadier Wall-Street advices, the market was very steady during the early part of the session with a fairly active buying, but later on there was realising in Steel shares. Cotton Mill shares were easy with increased selling pressure.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,095 and declined to Rs. 1,072, while Century shares after opening at Rs. 296 declined to Rs. 282. Central Indias declined to Rs. 312 and Simplex shares were quiet at Rs. 115-10.

Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 155 with a moderate enquiry. Hydro-Electric Section was quiet with a little business passing.

Tata Steels opened firm with Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,602 and advanced to Rs. 1,620, when realising appeared and prices eased off to Rs. 1,595. Ordinary shares also after advancing to Rs. 355 declined to Rs. 352.

Bellapurs were placed at Rs. 192 and Bombay Steams closed at Rs. 232-8. Bombay-Burmas opened at Rs. 766 and declined to Rs. 753-2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, October 30

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 160 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 159/8 on selling by professional operators on the news that the Farm liquidation will be delayed in the United States. The undertone of the market was good.

The local market was closed between 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. Liverpool opened at a decline of 3 points and the market ruled quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	158	4	0
Oomra D/J	139	0	0
Oomra March	140	4	0
Bengal D/J	127	0	0
Bengal March	127	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, October 30

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d to £7-0-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.21. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 7/16. London silver prices were again unchanged at 19 15/16 Speculators bought and sold and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures improved 5 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with slight improvement in silver demand while gold was quiet.

GOLD

Ready	34	10	6
Kartak delivery	34	11	0
Kartak tejimandi	0	2	0
Magsar delivery	34	11	3
Magsar tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	50	15	0
Kartak delivery	51	0	0
Kartak tejimandi	0	8	0
Magsar delivery	51	1	6
Magsar tejimandi	1	0	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 158 January 160 March 165 May 171 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 161 Liverpool May 1938 4.73 Rs. 45 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 161 New York May 8.07 Rs. 19 3/4 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 28th October	1,700
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	87,220
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	71,126
Increase	16,094

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, October 30

December	225.80—150
January	224.30—130
February	223.50—150
April	222.50—210

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct 30

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices declined on the Argentine acreage estimate of 19,266,000 acres against their previous estimate of 17,586,000 acres. The linseed acreage is 73,36,000 acres against last month's figure of 62,98,000 acres, and prices declined. As anticipated the local market ruled easy on long liquidation.

Linseed May	8	1	0
Wheat January	5	6	9
Wheat May	5	3	3

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 29

November	44.65+05
December	44.75
March	44.45+05

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, Oct 29

SAKELS—	
November	14.65+34
January	14.35+25
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.03+13
February	9.92+11
April	10.06+13
GIZA—	
November	12.52+24
January	12.42+21

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 29

December	dol 0.96
May	dol 0.95 1/4
July	dol 0.90 7/8

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

		Rs.	As.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs 6)	411	4
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1072	8
100	CENTURY	282	8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	312	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	267	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	117	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs 10)	477	8
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	9-3
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	162	8
166	GOKAK (Rs 4-8)	232	8
	[illegible] (Rs 75)	1790	0
100	Indore	75	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	151	4
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	371	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	655	0
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1385	0
250	Model	55	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	327	8
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100	Phoenix (10)	310	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	70	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	115	10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	306	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1425	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	119	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	14
500	Imperial (Rs 30)	1577	8
	[illegible] (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100	India (Rs 2-8)	142	4
100	Reserved Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	7

CEMENTS

100	Associated	155	0

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire (Rs 14)	995	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	15	10
20	Mercantile	56	4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	3
200	Oriental (125)	4,760	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs 8)	8	2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	157	8
100	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 45)	1590	0
10	Ajmer (As 4)	13	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123	2
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	271	
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs 6)	210	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	159	6
	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1477	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	950	0
100	C. Province	97	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	
100	Gujarat	95	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500	Tapti Valley	762	3

MININGS

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	10	9
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	1
	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1)	49	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	72	8
	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1595	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	352	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	336	4
	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	199	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 18-12)	876	4
250	BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	232	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	753	12
50	Do. Cony. (Rs. 8)	252	3
8sh	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-4-5	
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	102	0
100	I BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	156	4
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	565	0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	782	8
	SUPER CON (Rs. 2-15)	92	4
15	Scindia	27	14
25	Tata Oil Mill	33	12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	547	8
	Prem Const 1st	107	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	159	8
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power XD	1,532	8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	0
	p.c Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	
6	p.c Andhra Valley	109	1
4	p.c Bom Telephone	52	0
	p.c Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c Tata Hydro	109	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, October 30

Bombay Dyeing (1092/8) 1095 1081 1072
Century (292/8) 296 285 282
Central India (322/8) 325 320 317 312
Kohinoor (378/12) 380 375 371
New Great (335/10) 335 327
Simplex (120) 119 116 115
Swadeshi (315) 316 315 311 306
Associated Cement (156) 156 154.8 155
Tata Power (1475) 1480 1477
Tram Ord (127/8) 123/2
Tata Steel Defd (1585) 1602 1620 1612 1617 1607 1612 1592 1595
T Steel Ord (351) 352 355 354/8 353 352
Tata Steel 2nd pref (164/4) 164/4 164
Bellapur (194/6) 195 192
B Steam (233/12) 236 232/8
B Burma (763/12) 766 761 758 753

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 29

Broach A/M 1938 opening 160 1/2 highest 161 1/4 lowest 160 1/2 closing 161 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 141 1/2 highest 142 1/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 142 1/4

Oomra March opening 142 1/2 highest 143 1/2 lowest 142 1/2 closing 143 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 128 1/2 highest 128 1/2 lowest 127 3/4 closing 127 3/4

Bengal March opening 128 1/2 highest 129 lowest 128 1/4 closing 128 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 18 1/4

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 29

November	£12-17-6

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, October 30

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 100/5
3	per cent 1951/54 102/2
4	per cent 1941 103/14
3	per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4	per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 119
5	per cent 1939/44 105/6
5	per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 1/2	per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/6

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 112
5	per cent 1955 123
5	per cent 1945/55 120/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4	per cent M Deb 1974 109
5	per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5	per cent 1954 131/8
6	per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was steady at Rs. 98/11

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, October 30

B. C. RATES [illegible] D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling [illegible] D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling T T 267 3/4
Bank's buying T T 265 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,102
Bank's buying T T 1,122

JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 5/8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96.43 29th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 30th instant
Honkon London 1/3 1/16 30th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 30th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 30th instant
London Paris 147.21 29th instant
London Belgium 29.38 29th instant
London Switzerland 21.49 1/4 29th instant
London Berlin 12.35 1/2 29th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 29th instant
London New York 4.95.62 29th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 29th instant
London Italy 94.35 29th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-0-7 28th instant
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 29th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 28th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 29th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 28th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy

LONDON METALS

London, October 29

Copper	£43	16	3
Lead	£18	8	9
Spelter	£17	7	6
Tin	£210	17	6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 29

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 epr cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 5/8
4 per cent Funding loans 1960/90	111 1/3
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	71/3

The Concept Of A Minimum Wage

Stupendous Task Of Textile Wages Inquiry Committee

By V. K. R. V. RAO, M.A., Ph. D. (Cantab) Principal S. L. D. Arts College. Ahmedabad.

Now that Government have appointed a Committee to enquire, 'inter alia', into the adequacy or inadequacy of the wages earned in the textile industry in relation to a living wage standard and to make rcommendations regarding the establishment of a minimum wage, it would be useful to examine the concept of minimum wage from a strictly academic standpoint and see what light it can throw on the labours of the Committee.

A minimum wage usually implies that the coercive power of the State is behind its execution. It is something which is embodied in law and is, therefore, binding on both employers and employees. The demand for a minimum wage arises, normally speaking, from the inability of the workers to secure it themselves. Thus, e.g. when the industry is one which flourishes on sweated labour and the workers are so poor and so scattered that it is impossible for them to resort to a strike or any other organised action and only legislation can save them from unmerciful exploitation. The machinery for establishing a minimum wage in such cases is usually a Board consisting of representatives of the employers and employees in the particular industry with an impartial Chairman. The minimum in these cases is determined separately for each industry. The most appropriate illustration of this kind of machinery would be the English Trade Boards. In some cases, even when there is organisation of some sort among the labourers a legal wage is sought to be established by the State in order to prevent industrial disputes; such wages are usually the result of an award and cannot be upset either by employers or employees during the period set forth in it. Australia, and till the other day, New Zealand, abound in illustrations of this type of wage fixation. Here again, the wages are separately determined for each industry. There is another kind of legislative determination of wages found in New Zealand and in some of the Australian States which perhaps has better claim to the title of minimum wage. Under this method, the legislature lays down a fixed minimum wage below which no worker employed within the State can be paid; and this minimum is calculated for industrial workers in the country as a whole and not separately for the workers in different industries.

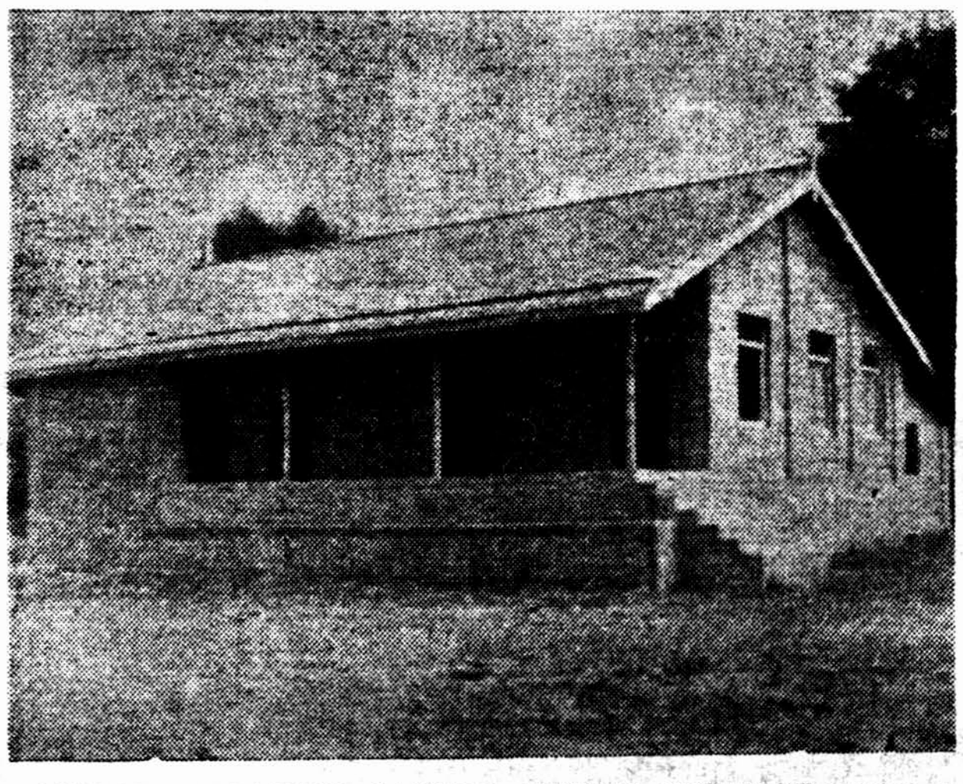
Three Factors

A minimum wage can be determined on three different grounds:

(1) It should be a living wage, that is, it should provide the worker and his family with an income sufficient to give them the minimum standard of life considered reasonably decent by the community. What such a minimum should be cannot, of course, be laid down with any dogmatic precision. It may vary with time, place and persons. And there must also be provision to guard the 'real' content of the minimum wage against change due to fluctuation in the level of prices.

(2) It should be a fair wage, i.e., the workers concerned must get a wage approximately equal to what persons of similar capacity and industry get in other occupations. It must also bear some understandable relation to wages obtained in corresponding industries situated abroad.

(3) It should be a wage that the industry can bear. If the wage level recommended for a particular industry were to be above this figure, then costs will rise, the profit margin will fall or disappear altogether, and the net result may be a closing down of the firm or firms and consequent unemployment. Of course, the view may be taken that an industry which cannot afford to pay a living wage does not deserve to exist; but it must be clearly understood that what the industry can afford to pay is an important limitation to what one may like the level of wages to be.



ACHARYA GIDAWANI HARIJAN ASHRAM, KAIRA: The opening ceremony of the new building of the Harijan Ashram will be performed by Principal Anandshankar B. Dhruva, on Nov. 1. at Kaira. The building has been constructed in memory of the late Principal A. T. Gidawani, the first Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, from the funds collected by his students and admirers at a cost of Rs. 3,200.

Now, how does all this discussion bear on the work of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee? Let me first point out the limitations on the Committee's freedom which it indicates. The first thing that strikes an observer on reading the Government's communique is the reference to a living wage standard. But the other two sets of criteria set out above viz., a fair wage standard and the capacity of the industry to pay, find no mention. Nevertheless if the recommendations of the Committee regarding the establishment of a minimum wage are to obtain practical recognition, the question of what the industry can afford to pay in the form of wages cannot be ignored. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the geographical area comprised within the terms of reference does not extend beyond the Bombay Presidency and that the Bombay Government has no jurisdiction in other centres of the textile industry that are located in the Indian States and in the other British Indian Indian Provinces. In particular the vicinity of Baroda to Ahmedabad is a factor of considerable importance. Neither of these considerations, however, should be interpreted to tone down the Committee's recommendations: they should only point, on the one hand, to the need for undertaking a thorough survey into the efficiency of the textile industry in Bombay and, on the other, to the need for getting into touch with other provincial and State Governments and obtain some uniformity in their labour legislation.

Minimum Budget

As for the living wage standard, the Committee will have to lay down in actual figures, what it thinks to be the minimum amount necessary for the maintenance of an industrial worker and his family. This alone should constitute a sufficiently formidable task. Should the worker live in one or two room tenements? Should he eat rice or jowar or wheat? How much milk should he have? What is the limit at which expenditure on amusement can be considered reasonable for a labourer and beyond which it becomes extravagance? How much should he be permitted to spend on cloth, champals and other articles of apparel? Should he be permitted any amount for travel? These and other questions cannot be solved without the framing of a minimum budget and one great and understandable difficulty would be to distinguish this budget from the ideal budget. Once the budget has been framed, there will arise the questions of additional allowances to meet family needs. Should a worker with five children determine the minimum wage? If not, is he to be given an extra allowance? What is to be the standard number of earners in a family on which a minimum would be based? Or would it be a minimum based on a worker's individual budget? If so, what will be the position of families where only one adult is a worker as compared to others where more than one adult is? What is to be the position of families where children get an additional income by work—say—newspaper selling or even begging as compared to families where the children earn no income? What again is to be the relation between the standard of life and, therefore, the minimum wage in Ahmedabad as compared to Bombay and in Bombay as compared to Sholapur? Will not the establishment of a minimum wage disturb the existing differential between the levels of wages of skilled and of unskilled workers? Will that be fair? These and other questions will all have to tackled by the Committee before the, determine the minimum wage in relation to a living wage standard. And having done so, they will have to devise a machinery which will secure such automatic changes in money wages as will keep intact the real content of the minimum wage. A truly stupendous task! And et it has to be tackled some time. Let us hope that the efforts of the Committee will be crowned with success; and that overcoming all obstacles in its way, minimum wage legislation would reach the statute book within the life-time of this Ministry.

Reports had reached the police that motorists were in the habit of cutting off a corner in a certain Irish village, and the officer in charge decided that something would have to be done before a serious accident occurred.

A constable was therefore sent to police the corner.

During the first few minutes of his duty a car drove round the corner at high speed in the old manner. The constable pulled up the driver.

"Don't you know you must go round me?" he asked sternly.

"Sorry", replied the driver. "I didn't know you were there."

"Well, be careful now", was the reply. "In future, go round me whether I'm here or not."

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J	
K	11
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Figure Words Coupon 31/10	
A	
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J	
K	11
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P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Most Dangerous Game Is Golf

—*Says Osteopath*

Mr. T. Mitchell-Fox, an osteopath, is a brave man. He has dared to shout "Fore!" to golfers.

He declares that "golf is the most dangerous game in the world, as an exercise is fallacious and is a positive source of income for the osteopath."

He was speaking at the conference in London of the Osteopathic Society of Great Britain. And golf, he said, was bad because:

1. Any exercise the golfer gets is lost by the nineteenth hole. You get as much exercise going for a walk in the country.

2. The majority of people who play the game do so at weekends, when they are not prepared for sudden athletic activity. Tempers are frayed, they hit like fury, and something happens.

3. Everyone of any age who wants to pay golf should be conditioned for the game.

Here is the first divot (figurative) to descend on him. It is from J. H. Taylor, contemporary of Braid, Vardon and Herd. "What nonsense, what proven nonsense. Life assurance figures show that the age of a golfer is prolonged by exercise. It is beneficial not only to physical but to mental health."

And a doctor: "Practically every afternoon during the summer you can find doctors playing on every private course in London. What better judges could you have of its value to health? As an exercise it employs every part of the body."

The last word, and most unkindest out of all, is from Mr. Mitchell-Fox:

"I have played golf, but I do not play now-a-days. I take part in more manly sports—boxing, swimming, fencing, riding and running.

No Cover Against Matrimony

The following story was told by General Sir Felix Ready in a speech in London recently:

Once upon a time all the men on the disabled ex-servicemen's estate at Sheffield were married. But we introduced four bachelors. We put them in a house with a housekeeper After a time one of them married the housekeeper, which left three. We got another housekeeper. Another bachelor married this housekeeper which left two

These two declared that they really were confirmed bachelors and asked permission to live in the town instead of on the estate as they did not want to run the risk of getting married. They went to town, started attending a certain church, and were quickly roped in for social activities Now they are back again on the estate—with their wives

Scarborough And Bournemouth

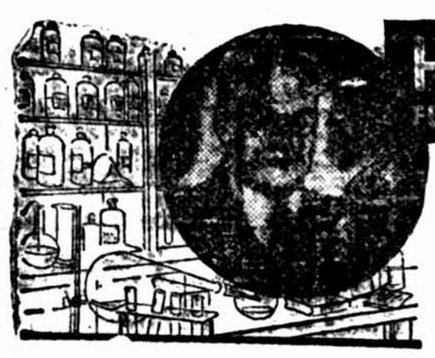
A correspondent in an English daily has summed the Labour Party Conference at Bournemouth and the Conservative Party Conference at Scarborough. He says:

Mr. Attlee at Bournemouth sat on the platform listening to almost every speech Mr. Chamberlain at Scarborough was only present while one speech was delivered. That was the speech he made himself. While one Tory delegate was speaking sixteen members of the Conservative platform party were doing cross-word puzzles. At Bournemouth every speech was heard with interest

At Scarborough, when the less important delegates were talking, their words were lost in the tramp of feet moving out of the conference hall to the bar. At Bournemouth plenty of controversy Differences of opinion were discussed When the votes were taken sometimes the Labour Executive itself did not know which way it would go. At Scarborough no controversy. While the correspondent was there not a single dissentient vote was cast against any of the resolutions.

From Bournemouth the delegates went away enthusiastic. From Scarborough the delegates were enthusiastic to get away A young friend said that it was his first Conservative conference. And that it would be his last. "It is like a piece of cold fish," he added.

FOR ALL GREY-HAIRED & BALD PERSONS



World-renowned pharmacists have now succeeded in evolving a prescription, which in the most natural manner brings about the growth of hair on bald heads and restores natural colour to grey and faded hair—all in a few weeks' time. In HAIROLIFE you are offered a preparation which kills dandruff, stops the fall of hair and in a few weeks' regular use HAIROLIFE ensures a headful of lustrous natural-coloured hair to every grey-haired or bald person, irrespective of age and sex.

THROW AWAY THOSE HARMFUL HAIR-DYES

Three to four weeks' regular use of HAIROLIFE will eradicate every trace of greyness in your hair; and, to obtain permanent results, a regular use of three bottles is desired. Unlike hair-dyes, HAIROLIFE does not soil hats, sarees, bed-linen, etc., and is very simple to apply and does not entail any extra precautions as in the use of hair-dyes. Your mirror and your family doctor shall give positive proof of perceptible growth of new hair after three to four weeks' treatment with HAIROLIFE and complete banishment of greyness in your hair, otherwise you are at liberty to discontinue the treatment. Get your bottle to-day and possess that youthful appearance in a month's time.

Price Rs. 4-10 per bottle. (Postage Extra).
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(Under licence from the Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd., Madras)

Sole Distributors:
Messrs. BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASHAD,
336 A. Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY 2.
SARASWATI STORES P O Box No. 24, Rajkot.

OUR TRAINING CAMP

The first training camp for the Scoutmasters of the Indian National Scout Association is being held at Malad in the beautiful estate of the Ideal Dairy Farm on the Malad-Marwa road. Twenty-two enthusiasts have gathered to undergo an eight-day training, after which they will organise their troops in various places from which they have come. It is a happy sign that most of the scoutmasters have been deputed by the various schools to attend the camp at the expense of the schools.

The camp is pitched in the open air and the campers are housed in six spacious tents. For the first time in the history of the Scout Movement in Bombay, the Indian National Flag flies merrily side, by side with the Scout flag.

The camp is run by the Organising Secretary and the General Secretary of the I.N.S.A. Various Scout Masters of the B.-P. Movement, who have resigned, will also give the benefit of their valuable services. Physical Instruction is in charge of Mr. Ram, who holds the diploma of Physical Education of Madras. Drilling will be done under the supervision of Mr. Jogalekar of the Swastika League, ex-Sergeant of the U.T.C., and Physical Instructor of the Aryan Education Society.

The programme of training includes Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests from the teachers' point of view. Over and above the tests, discourses will be given on:

(1) Scouting and the Allied movements.

(2) History of the Scout Movement

(3) Troop Organisation and Management

(4) The Patrol System

(5) The Art of Leadership

(6) The Technique of Scouting

(7) Physical Instruction

(8) Public Service

(9) Scouting and the Indian Village

(10) Scout Literature

(11) Trends in Modern Education

Practical training will be given in First Aid, Signalling, Knotting, Astronomy, tent pitching, mattress weaving, cooking, axemanship, etc

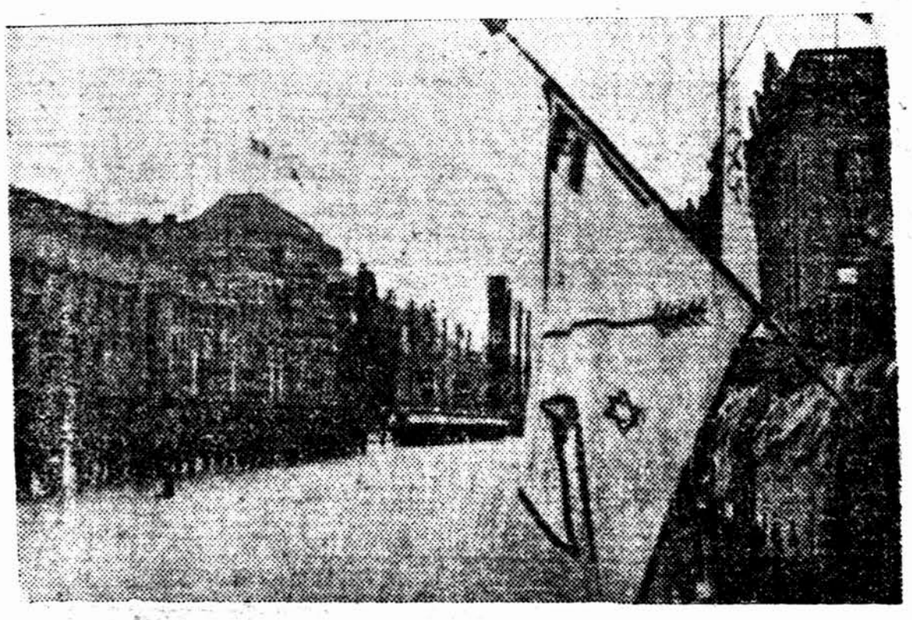
There will be a half day hike over the neighbouring villages.

The practical course will include compulsory manual labour for every member of the camp, and the scoutmasters will personally carry out as public service the cleaning of the sweepers' quarters at Malad

There will be physical exercises and games every day.

The day will close with a camp fire, where the members will enjoy themselves in songs, music and merry-making.

The camp is provided with a well-equipped library containg literature on Scouting, Education, Physical Instruction, Psychology and general knowledge.



The flag carried by Indians at the Berlin Olympiad. Note the National flag at the top corner.

Viceroy's Challenge

Two months ago, the Bombay Provincial Association surprised the world by a decision which amounted to a plea for divorce from the Imperial Headquarters. They even went to the length of demanding that if they were not satisfied by the 30th of September, they would meet to decide their fate outside the world of the B.-P. Movement. The Viceroy answered the challenge with a very courteous "nothing doing" and placed before the Association the mirage of the Triennial Conference. For three years, the Bombay Association was loudly protesting against this effete body which was considered to be incompetent to achieve anything. Now the Provincial Association has fallen to the Viceroy's bait, accepted to attend the Triennial Conference, and put forward demands which are not going to enthuse anybody. The demands are weak and utterly vague, and when achieved, may not alter a bit the Movement which has by now made itself obnoxious and detestable to the public by its timid and reactionary leadership.

On the 17th of October this Association decided that if the Triennial Conference would achieve the three-fold object of (1) abolition of the posts of Chief Scouts, (2) immediate disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters and direct affiliation to International Bureau, and (3) complete Indianisation of the Movement by the 31st December 1937, then they would remain in the reactionary atmosphere of the B.-P. Movement, otherwise they would organise themselves as an Independent Association on the lines of the Madras Association.

Demands Do Not Go Far

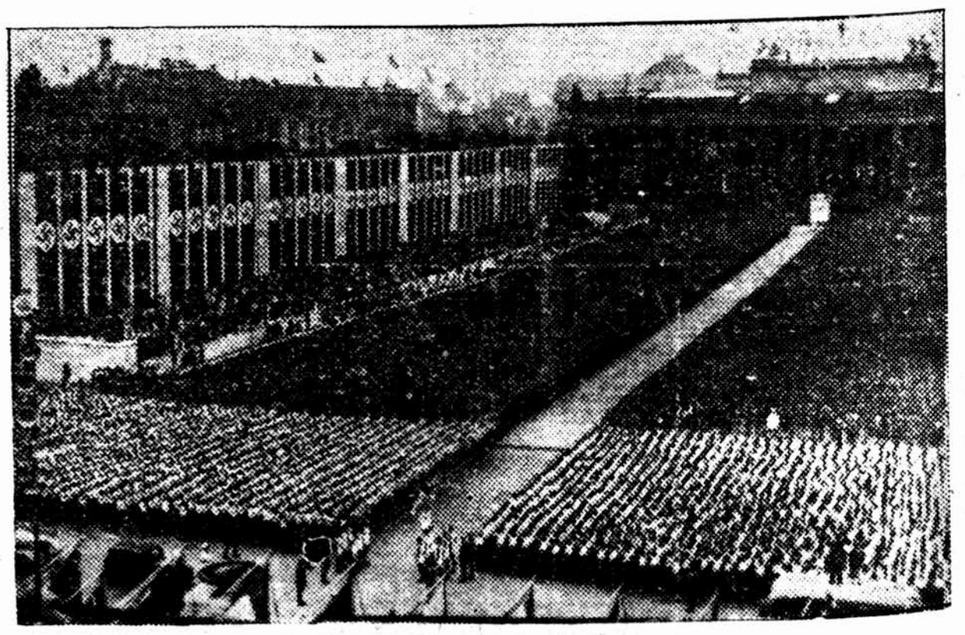
Let us see what will happen if these three demands are granted. The demands do not advocate the complete overhaul of the present Constitution, nor the removal of the most objectionable features of the Movement. The leadership of the Movement may be handed over to a particular brand of reactionary Indians who may be selected by the heterogeneous body of the Triennial Conference to make the movement more reactionary and Imperialistic than it has hitherto been.

No Mere Indianisation

If the Bombay Provincial Association is sincere in its plea for nationalisation, then it is strange that is has stopped short of not nationalising and democratising, but Indianising the Movement. The demand for the abolition of Chief Scouts in the Provinces may be accepted, and yet the Viceroy may foist himself upon Indian Scouts as the Chief Scout of India and take into his own hands the 'selection' of 'Indians' to mould the destiny of the Boy Scout Movement. Or even the Viceroy may be able to realise that under no circumstances India is in a mood to accept him as the Chief Scout of India, and therefore appoint an Indian Prince or a Nawab as the Chief Scout to mar the move for nationalisation. Once reactionary leadership is established, the Imperial Headquarters may grant disaffiliation to the Indian Headquarters and rule the Indian Chief Scout by means of private and personal letters from his masters, instead of the "Fatwas" of the Imperial Headquarters.

The Bombay Provincial Headquarters must understand that the cry of "Indianisation" may have satisfied patriotic Indians even ten years ago, but to-day it will help to serve no purpose. We do not want Indianisation, we want democratisation so that we may be assured that we shall be guided by leaders who have no love for Imperialism and whose personal

(Continued on page 47)



Mass physical instruction of Nazi youths in Berlin.

Decorating tents at the Berlin Olympiad.

Demonstration of Indian physical exercises in Berlin.

(National Scouts)

(Continued from page 46)

tionalisation has been complete and unquestionable.

Where Is Guarantee?

And after Indianisation, the mediaeval, undemocratic, Imperialistic pseudo-Educational Constitution will remain. Where is the guarantee, that if the movement is Indianised, then our flag will be honoured, that the Movement will be self-sufficient, that the methods and technique of Scouting will suit our Indian conditions.

The demands of the Provincial Association are simple and trivial, and yet it is strange that the Association has decided to wait as long as 31st December. Why this unseemly slowness to put through demands which can be granted without delay? The Imperial and Indian Headquarters have been aware of these demands for two months. The Triennial Conference meets on the 17th of November. In the ordinary course, the Conference cannot last for more than three days to arrive at decisions, which the Associations may know, by the 30th of November at the latest? Why then this extra delay for one month? Why this procrastination? Are not Sir Chunilal and Sir Jamshedji aware that other more important and representative conferences are going to be held in the near future? If Sir Chunilal ostensibly desires the nationalisation of the movement and Sir Jamshedji is now pledged to thsi self-respecting policy, then why this apparent want of keenness to move with the progressive elements in the country? With the lead given by Madras, with a little courage and foresight on the part of the Seva Samiti and with the appeal that the new National Scout Association has for Indian youths, surely the B.?P Movement will be dead on the 31st of December, and for all practical purposes, the National Flag may wave triumphantly over the Mela that will be held about the last week of December

Sir Chunilal's Responsibility

Bombay is to be represented at the Triennial Conference by Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Sir C. V. Mehta, Prof. Trivedi and Dr. Natu. These are men who may claim our respect and confidence, but they must realise that their demands will not satisfy Indian scouts, unless a fourth resolution demands a Round Table Conference to forge a new and truly national constitution for the Indian Scouts. This Conference may consist of two representatives from the Indian Headquarters, two representatives of the Indian States, two representatives from each of the Provincial Associations with a membership of more than 20,000 scouts, two representatives of the Seva Samiti and two representatives of the Indian National Scout Association. Perhaps such a conference, summoned by any Association, may succeed, if guided by the pure motive of nationalisation, to give a truly national constitution to the Indian Scouts. From Bombay, the responsibility to achieve complete nationalisation rests entirely upon Sir C. V. Mehta. He has been at the helm of the B.-P. Association in our Province for the largest number of years He may be truly said to have sponsored the present demands, and upon him rests, the burden of seeing that they eventually lead to the genuine nationalisation that Indian Scouts expect. It is his imperative duty therefore to attend the Triennial Conference and put before the Indian Scouts the fruits of his labour, whatever they may be.

The Solitary Vote

Through the decision of the Provincial Council is far from what is desired, it was left to the "mandate holder" of the Bombay City (Local) Association to raise his finger of protest against the resolution. It is now well-known that this mandate was obtained not from an Association meeting, but from a meeting of the Governing Council, where most of the representatives of the scoutmasters were absent. A number of scoutmasters of the city had sent letters to express their confidence in the Provincial Association which was an indirect censure on their own representatives. Mr. K. B. Godrej, the redoubtable champion of the B.-P. Movement and the representative of the City Association on the Provincial Council moved another resolution which virtually desired to hold on to the B.-P. Movement. The resolution fell through for want of a seconder.

At Last

The greatest event of the Provincial Meeting was the conferment of the Medal of Merit by Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, the Provincial Commissioner, on Mr. K. B. Godrej.

The Scout Laws

A SCOUT IS DISCIPLINED.

Discipline is one of the greatest needs of modern life. True discipline is not born of fear and control, but it is born of personal realisation of one's duties and responsibilities. Discipline is of utmost importance in national service and public life. Discipline involves obedience, self-control and the ability to direct one's own actions according to the needs of a situation. Discipline also involves control over one's emotions and feelings. The scout has immense opportunities to develop the habit of discipline in his patrol and during camp. This discipline is better developed in free group activities rather than the military type of discipline which is learnt in drilling and mass movement Discipline must not kill individuality and self-expression, but it should also prevent individualism from becoming antisocial, and self-expression from becoming self-indulgence.

A SCOUT IS CHEERFUL

Happiness is the greatest blessing of life. Life is not worth living without optimism. The circumstances of life are varied and everyone must have his share of joys and sorrows, opportunities and difficulties, ups and downs. But in the midst of these trends of life, the mood of the individual, his emotional reaction of life, must remain pleasant, happy and mirthful. A keen sense of humour is an important asset. It helps one to bear the burden of life with fortitude. The cheerful scout never "goes under." The scout smiles and whistles through all difficulties. He radiates around him a circle of joy which is born of the zest of living. His smile breeds confidence, his pleasant winning manners disarm suspicion. The world is truly weary of the one who burdens the world with his own sorrows and difficulties. The best fruits of life are only tasted by the optimist, by the merry soul who finds that all things have their place in life.

A SCOUT IS THRIFTY.

The law does not advocate miserliness; nor does it give over importance to private property. It is meant to prevent waste and extravagance and provide something for the rainy day. Thriftness does not include the actual collection of annas and pies, but it helps to develop the habit of thought, of careful handling of money and property so as to make both serve most the needs of life. It should not be forgotten that money is useful only for the things it buys, and hoarding is naturally anti-social. The economist knows that the greatest value of money lies in its circulation. Thriftness only means careful, cautious and wise buying and spending.

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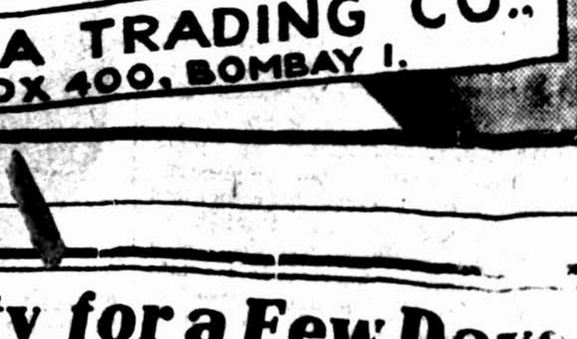

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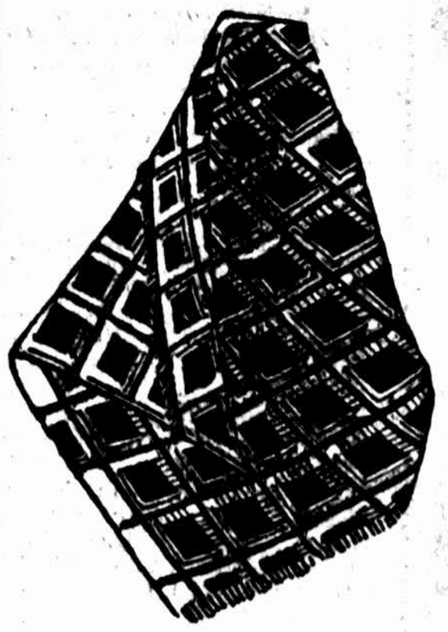

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May Divali Herald Era Of Understanding!

By Mrs. SALIMA F. TYEBJI M.L.A.

I have been asked to contribute to the Divali number of the "Bombay Chronicle". I do so with much pleasure, hoping that my dear Hindu friends will accept and make use of some of my ideas and suggestions and that I shall succeed in helping to point out some of the things that irritate Muslim feelings, without perhaps the Hindus desiring or even knowing that they do so. Divali is the day of light and I pray that both Muslims and Hindus may see light and India grow stronger.

RELIGIOUS SAFEGUARDS

I belong to the Muslim League, and yet perhaps the number of friends that I may reckon amongst the Hindus is even greater than amongst the Muslims. At any rate, I hope I may point out that I have worked for 30 years with non-Muslims with the most perfect understanding and friendship. What I desire respectfully to point out to the Congress is that so long as we recognise that religion plays a large part in our lives, neither the Muslim League nor the Congress nor any other political body whose object is to work for the uplift of India can omit to consider that the safe-guarding of the various religions and the rights of those who follow it, must be one of its duties.

CONGRESS AND RELIGION

I say that the Congress though not so frankly as the League, acts on this principle. The Congress, though it has many members of other communities, still has an overwhelming majority of Hindu members and so do what it may it cannot get away from the Hindu religion leaning. Why do I say so? I shall only refer to a very few of the latest incidents. The "Dasara" day was selected by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for laying the foundation stone of "Vithalnagar". Why was this day selected? Why was the Shab-i-barat which was within a few days not selected? It has been announced that in Vithalnagar only cow's milk will be supplied. Why is cow's milk alone to be used in Vithalnagar? What crime have the poor buffaloes committed?

Mrs. Salima F. Tyebji.

Then no meat is to be allowed to be sold in "Vithalnagar" - Why is vegetarian food alone to be supplied to all and sundry visiting the Congress? Are Muslims and others who are non-vegetarians, perforce to become vegetarian during the period of the Congress Sessions? Or are non-vegetarians, to keep away from "Vithalnagar"? Personally I do not object to vegetarian food or to cow's milk or to the Dasara day. But if the Congress is a non-sectarian body, then it is difficult to explain why this particular day has been selected and these particular regulations enforced?

The Congress has declared its policy of making mass contact with Muslims. Will incidents and regulations of this kind promote this mass contact and gain the confidence of the public; that the Congress is endeavouring to look after all the communities with equal favour and with impartiality? And that its actual decisions do not lean towards or favour any one section?

More than the Hindus of the Congress fold, I blame the Congress Muslims, for it is expected of them, that they will point out the ways of approach to their brothers in Islam. It is their duty to keep in touch with their co-religionists and to know what will not be acceptable to Muslims.

Friendly intercourse and unofficial contacts are the only way of bridging the gulf that keeps the Hindus and Muslims and other communities apart. May the festival of Divali bring us light and strength and correct understanding for a united India.

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ONCE A STUDENT, STUDENT FOR EVER

(Continued From Page 18)

tastes, or do those of us who cannot approve of such books or journals belong to the class of reactionaries? Does progress come in through such books and such journals?

I started with the dictum that reading should form an essential part of a man's life. Surely, however, the reading cannot be of such garbage heaps, which pervert life and destroy ethical foundations. One does not take that time one used to take in the perusal and study of a book. He skips over the book, going through a few passages here and there, which does not bring himself in unison with the author. There is perhaps nothing to be put in unison with. The author himself does not expect that stage of the mind of being in tune with his writings on the part of his readers. The older authors, poets, essayists, and dramatists, whose writings were not meant for a period but were for all times, expected their readers to be in closest intimacy with their writings, to brood over them and to medicate over them. The tendency however of modern books and periodicals is to strike at the very roots of meditation and spiritual peace. I know of a friend who took some years to finish Romain Rolland's Jean Christopher. One cannot take years or even months or even days to go through certain modern novels, which one has to finish in a few hours. After a few hours of that the whole theme is forgotten and one is prepared to wade through another book like that, which panders to the lower side of life. If we have to realize and appreciate life, with a big 'L', and its problems, we have to keep on cultivating studious habit and coming into touch with the Masters of Literature and Philosophy and Religion, and not with the present day garbage vendors.

Progress Of Banking In India

(Continued from page 16)

goods cheaper to the foreign markets.

SLOW PROGRESS

In India unfortunately owing to the want of this banking habit one finds cases where some of the old fashioned orthodox merchants, though doing enormous business have hardly any banking account, but if they have one, they seldom make use of it. The bulk of the money is kept idle in safes guarded by 'chaprasis' from which daily large payments are made. No doubt there is a tendency for improvement here, but unfortunately even in Bombay, the most advanced city in Indian Commerce, the progress has been too slow to be satisfied with. If we were to compare with the figures above quoted the figures of Indian banks in India we would be utterly disappointed because as Sir Phiroze Sethna has rightly said in one of his speeches ea early as 1931, a country of 1,800,000 square miles with its 700,000 centres of population of which 2,300 are towns and 353 millions of inhabitants, the number of joint stock banks are only 19 plus 18 exchange banks and 16 co-operative banks When we remember that the exchange banks are all foreign banks and that the co-operative banks, however valuable in their own sphere of activity, play an insignificant or limited part in the business world the record is too poor. Even if these 19 joint stock banks were to be given on the average ten or fifteen branches and the imperial banks over 150 branches were to be taken into account in order to arrive at a ratio as to the head of population to a bank office, our position in comparison with England or any other great country of Europe or Asia such as Japan would appear hopeless, not to say miserable. If we were to take all the Indian banks as well as all the exchange and foreign banks and their branch offices all over India...according to Dr. Panandikar in his book entitled "Banking in India" in the year 1930 there were only 937 head offices and branches of banks including those of the Imperial Bank of India scattered over an area of 1.9 million square miles and serving a population of 353 miles.

AN IMPEDIMENT TO PROGRESS

The progress of Banking and particularly that of local finance as against overseas finance, was no doubt largely hampered in the past through (1) the disinclination of the people in absence of spread of banking habit as we noticed above and (2) the want of confidence among the investing public in those who were promoting, organising or managing banks Accordng to the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Majority report of 1931 during the years 1913-24 as many as 181 banks failed with a capital of about rupees six and a half crores These failures were largely due to the incompetence or dishonesty of bank directors and managers. If we were to look through the names of the directors of most of our Indian banks we would find that among the majority of them there is hardly any director who has the technical knowledge, either theoretical or practical, of banking practice, banking accounts, bank organisation and finance. A good number of them are drawn from public men or business men without the educational back-ground so necessary in modern times in Economics or Banking, or of titled luminaries of doubtful utility as far as finance and banking is concerned.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

An idea seems to prevail that a modern bank director should be more or less a traditional moneylender if not actually a pawn broker who must be fully acquainted with the credit in the bazaar of the merchants whom the money may have to be lent. In a large centre like Bombay it is impossible for any businessmen to possess this capacity, i.e., of gauging the exact credit position of every one who comes to borrow, considering that there are so many branches of trade and business and there are so many other avenues from which bank's customers are generally drawn. In other words the bank directors are expected to take the place of the "Intelligence Department" of the bank In all European countries and even in India in case of European banks, the bank itself has a sufficiently efficient arrangement by which certain officials play the part of "Intelligence Officers" who keep themselves closely in touch with the fluctuating credit of businessmen who deal with them and keep the directorate as well as the management informed of same from day to day. If our Indian banks also are following this principle, there is no reason why the bank director should be one who could efficiently play the part of an "Intelligence Officer." He is required in the modern banking world, as we have shown above, to play a more important part, viz., that of being able to supervise the bank organisation and understand the banking operation sufficiently with a view to see that the management is working along correct lines. Not only that, but he should be able actually to direct the management with his advice and guidance.

LACK OF GOVT. HELP

There are other impediments to Banking development which may be summarised as (1) want of encouragement to our Indian banks from the Government, Public Bodies, the Port Trust, etc., (2) the keen and almost ruinous competition of a number of British and foreign banks who have monopolised not only oversea or exchange finance, but who have also appropriated a large portion of the deposits and various other profitable branches of internal banking business, (3) a good proportion of industry is even in these days controlled by outsiders viz., Britishers and foreigners and they naturally prefer their own nationals among bankers in course of their deal. Some of these impediments can do no doubt be remedied by the introduction of an efficient system of banking but unfortunately there are others which cannot be efficiently handled, either through our Legislative Assemblies either Provincial or Central, due to the exceptional impediments placed on us by the so called sections against "discrimination" of British nationals. Unless these clauses are sufficiently modified to give the people of India a power to encourage their banking industry, among others through State assistance in one form or other along the lines on which other countries both foreign as well as British colonials have done through legislation, there is no hope for substantial progress We submit that with due safeguards for certain vested interests the Act should be so amended as to give the Indian Banking and Industries their just chance of developing along natural lines to be worthy of this great country with its glorious past and in consonance with the acknowledged genius of its people.

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Japanese Imperialism At Bay

(Continued from page 15)

added the aggrandisement of the foreign Powers. Besides Japan, China has suffered badly at the hands of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and to a smaller extent from America. Each one of these Powers has invested large sums of money in China. England alone has no less than three hundred million pounds invested in China besides her territorial possessions in the Far East. The policy of these Powers has been to divide up China into spheres of influence and to keep her weak and divided.

CHINA AWAKENED.

Of late years a new spirit is visible in China. The youth of the country inspired with a new determination are organising to work out their freedom. The late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who occupied same position in China as Lenin did in Russia, Mustafa Kemal does in Turkey or Gandhiji in India, overthrew the monarchy and established the Republic of China after many hardships and unsuccessful revolts. Ultimately, after his death, under the inspiration of his name attempts were made to subjugate the war lords and to unite the country Through various vicissitudes Marshal Chiang Kai-shek the present dictator of China crushed all the Socialist and Radical forces and established himself in the saddle. Now in the face of Japanese aggression, the appeal of the Left for ceasing party warfare and uniting against the aggressor is bearing fruit. China is now making a heroic bid to safeguard her very existence.

What will be the outcome of the Sino-Japanese War? China is inferior to Japan in the instruments of mechanised and chemical warfare and the overwhelming superiority of Japan in these is bound to give that country an initial advantage. Japan, besides, has been fully prepared and has chosen the manner and the method of starting the fight on flimsy pretexts. Chinese hope consists in tiring Japan out by a long war. Japan's economic structure is far from being strong and it is a question as to how long she can stand the strain of a prolonged and extensive war. It therefore appears that even if Japan succeeds to start with, she is bound to have a very uncomfortable time of it. China, moreover, is determined to fight to the last, and the future is on her side. So are the sympathies of all the freedom loving peoples of the world and most of all of India which is herself suffering badly under Imperialism. The President of the Congress has already given a call for the boycott of Japanese goods and it becomes now the duty of the Indian people to respond to it enthusiastically.

Musso Buys Self-Confidence

An English salesman visiting Italy was received by Mussolini. Before he left, he had sold the Duce a book called "How to Achieve Self-Confidence."

His feat was mentioned at the Labour Party Conference at Bournemouth.

RUGBY AT LORD'S?

There is talk of playing Rugby at Lord's Cricket Ground, but the idea is not likely to materialise.

Harlequins would like a change from Twickenham, which is too big for them, and apt to be depressing. Someone suggested the Lord's nursery as an alternative.

M.C.C. emphasise that such a proposal would require the most careful consideration, because the use of Lord's practice ground for winter games presents many difficulties.

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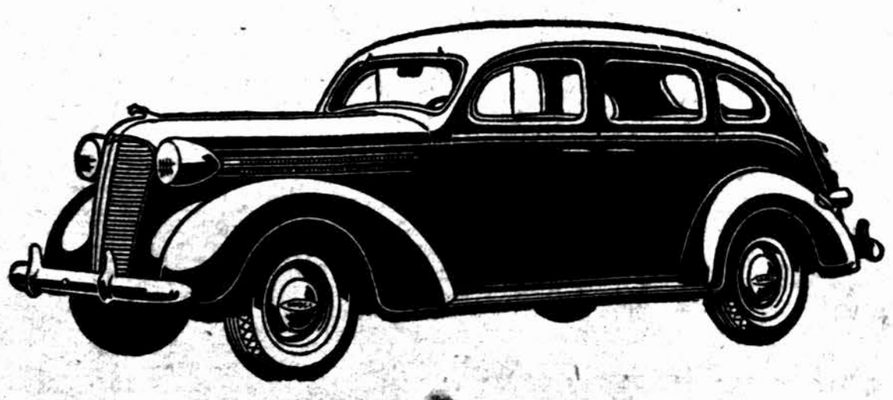

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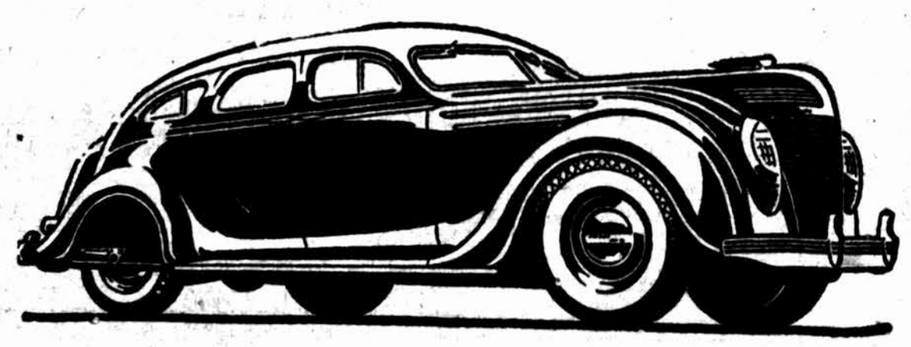

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Education Of The Elementary Teacher

pupils (divided into three standards), at a total cost of Rs. 50,000 and a Training Class for 100 at a total cost of Rs. 25,000. The teachers sent out by this new institution will be incomparably better than those sent out now with a year's, two years' or three years' training because the instruction in this new institution will be continuous and the students seeking admission to the Training class will be better equipped to grasp the principles of education and the methods of teaching.

The V. F. passed students who, at present, join the English school or waste their time till they are old enough to be employed as teachers, will seek admission to this (proposed) high school and at the age of 17 or 18 qualify themselves for training. They will not know English, but in other respects, they will reach the academic level of the Matriculate or even higher and that would appreciably narrow down the gulf that at present separates the Secondary and the Primary teachers.

Scheme For Women Teachers

The scheme will be much more beneficial to women teachers. The cost of training a woman teacher at present is about Rs. 600 per student in the Training College for Women, Poona, and the candidates admitted for training are much less prepared than those admitted to the Training College for men; they, therefore, need three years' training for the Second Year Certificate. This is obviously a wasteful method of securing qualified women-teachers and whatever might have been the excuses for it in the past, it

(Continued from Page 14)

would be obviously advantageous to replace it by the one suggested above. The women teachers thus prepared will have better education, and will then shake off more easily their inherent shyness and timidity which stand in the way of their accepting employment in villages.

The following diagramatic representation will enable the reader to have a clearer appreciation of the changes involved in my proposal:—

AS IT IS:

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Age 20—First Year Certificate.
Age 14—Passes V. F.

AS IT SHOULD BE:

Cost to Govt. Rs. 500.
At 20 begins as a better educated and better trained teacher.
Age 19—Training for a year.
Age 15 to 18.
Three Years' High School Instruction.
Age 14—Passes V. F.

It may be pointed out that in the three years' training course of to-day, an attempt is made to give some general education, but interrupted as the course is by intervals of 5 to 10 years between each successive grade, very little of the education is retained and the minds of the pupils are not developed enough to absorb the doses of training. In the new arrangement, the instruction will be continuous and at the age of 18 when the pupil completes his high school education (without English), he will be much better prepared to receive training; at this stage it will be possible to give intensive training in one year.

During the period when the first arrangement is replaced by the second, some transitory provisions will be required. They can be easily devised and need not be discussed here.

At present the provisions of training is restricted to the requirements of School Boards and recommending teachers for admission to the Training College is one major opportunity for nepotism and consequent squabbles. In the new arrangement this will gradually disappear and the time will soon come when recruitment will be made chiefly from among those who are already trained. The three grades of training which have created a sort of caste system among the Primary teachers will also disappear and we shall have only two types of teachers trained and untrained.

Salary Question

It may be argued that the new arrangement will give us better teachers, but they will demand higher salaries. That is not likely. The field of employment for these teachers will still be restricted and if the supply is always kept more than the demand, it will not be difficult to control the salary bill. This is done even now; but it is done by keeping the teacher ignorant, uneducated and inefficient. In the new arrangement, the teachers employed will be better trained, better educated and more efficient, whatever salaries we fix according to provision made in the education budget.

The critic of my plan remarks: "This is all right, so far as it goes, but why don't you have English as a second language in your scheme Why not have it at least as an optional subject? Don't you think it will be a great help to a teacher if he knows some English?" While admitting the importance of the knowledge of English, I would exclude that subject from the scheme proposed above and that for good reasons. Firstly, our object here is to secure for the Primary teacher good general knowledge and cultural equipment before he is admitted to the training class; and this we propose doing in 3 years. Inclusion of English in the syllabus, whether as a second language or as an optional subject will make this impossible. In our A. V. Schools English is a major subject and monopolizes one-third of the school-time; and yet the average Matriculate has but poor knowledge of it. In trying to teach English in our proposed schools we shall deprive the teacher of a good deal of useful knowledge of the other subjects and the English he will learn will not be worth having. Secondly, English makes people urban-minded, and our problem is to secure teachers who would retain their attachment to their rural environments. In cities and bigger towns the goal of universal literacy is now well within reach. Our work hereafter will be chiefly in smaller towns and bigger villages and we shall have to secure teachers who by their education will acquire influence in the village life and will not be tempted to discard village environments in favour of those in cities and bigger towns.

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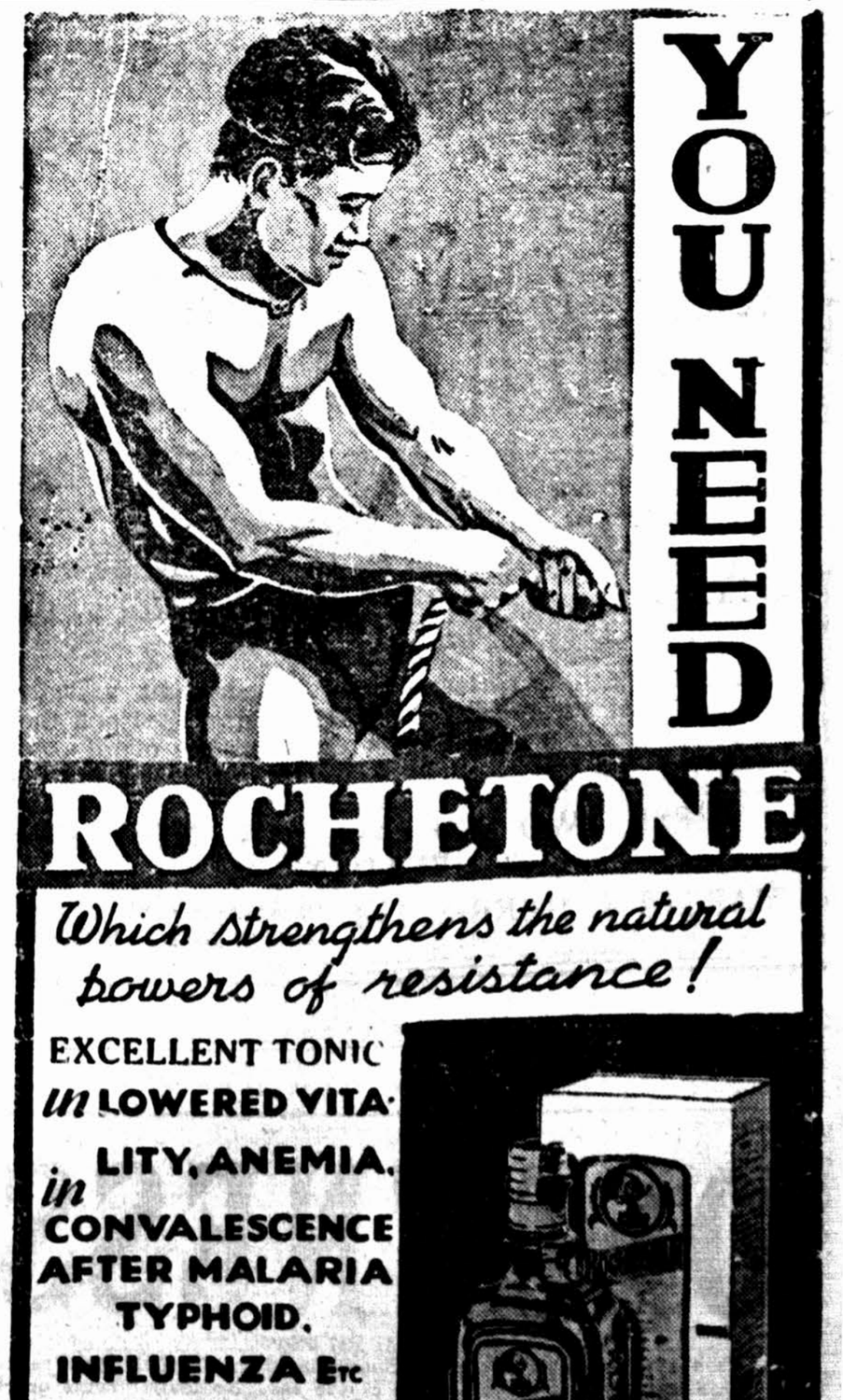
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"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 13)

of the deer. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, when a python swallows a deef in this district, it proves to be one of the smaller species, like the mutjack or the hog-deer. A full-grown buck of these varieties seldom weighs over a hundred pounds, the does averaging from forty to sixty pounds.

It was perfectly obvious from the tremendously swelled-out sides of the dead python that it had swallowed something larger than either a hog-deer or a mutjack. I had the Eurasians cut open the huge snake so that I could take a photograph. I figured that owing to the tremendous bulk of the python's meal the picture would be of interest from a zoological standpoint.

The python was quickly slit open and I soon beheld something even more unusual than I had hoped for. The snake had swallowed a sambar stag, antlers and all! The sambar stag is the largest of all Asiatic deer and this was a fair-sized representative of the species, weighing about 160 pounds. In making its kill the reptile had first crushed the life out of the animal in characteristic fashion and next had broken the antlers. Then, when the antlers lay back flat on the neck, the snake had swallowed the deer, nose first. I still have that amazing photograph of the stag—its antlers plainly showing—inside the body of the slashed-open python. Editors tell me it is too grewsome to publish but I have never thought of it in that way. To me the picture is merely one more example of the miraculous side of jungle life.

Ever since this occurrence I have been convinced that the python has the physical equipment to swallow a man but I did not run into an actual case of it until several years later when I investigated the strange death of poor Maung Chit Khine.

In Kuala Kangsar, Perak, one of the Federated Malay States, they tell a story (which my friends there tell me is authentic) about an Englishwoman, newly arrived in the country, who had a strange experience with a python. This woman was confined to her bed, having given birth to a child a few days before. It was late afternoon and she lay dozing in bed when, intuitively perhaps, she awoke with a start. A feeling had come over her that someone or something had just entered the room. Looking up, she saw a big python—a twentyfooter, it later proved to be—gliding into the room through a doorway opening on the veranda and heading straight for the crib in which her baby lay.

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CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

Half the snake's body was inside the room when the woman made her first effort to scream. As often happens when people are suddenly confronted by a reptile or an animal that belongs in the killer group, the woman's vocal cords failed her. Petrified with fear, it was as if she had no voice at all.

It was not until the snake started moving up one of the crib's supports that the woman found her voice. She let out a blood-curdling shriek and, as she did, the constrictor turned and eyed her coldly. Again the woman screamed.

The caboon (native gardener,), who had been out in front of the house trimming the shrubbery, came running into the room, parang in hand. The Malay was followed by two of the Chinese house-boys.

The gardener arrived as the python, turning his head away from the woman, again centered his attention on the crib. By now the great snake's head was almost on a level with the top of the crib. In a fraction of a second he would be within striking distance. Putting everything he had behind the blow, the caboon swung his parang and dealt the constrictor a terrible blow behind the head. By this time the Chinese boys were yanking away at the snake in an effort to drag it out of the room. The python thrashed around furiously, knocking the celestials in all directions Meanwhile the caboon, having landed one deadly blow that did plenty of damage, kept hacking away until he severed the snake's head. All Malays are great knife-wielders, but your average caboon can outdo the rest of his race when it comes to handling a parang.

This formidable native knife is his principal means of defence as well as his main gardening equipment. He is never without it and in a fight wields it with a skill that is beautiful to behold.

This is one case where cold steel proved itself superior to coiled lightning.

The python, as you have guessed by now, has always fascinated me. A great deal is now known about the species but it is surprising how little information there was, until recent years, on the subject of what happens after one of these great snakes devours a sizeable animal and the process of digestion begins.

For years friends in zoos and museums had been asking me to check up on a python after it had made a major kill and give them the facts about the snake's eventual elimination thereof.

It was not until 1926—at least ten years after I had made my first promise to these friends—that I was able to secure the information they wanted.

I was over on one of the small Dutch islands south of Singapore. These islands are full of snakes, especially pythons. It is a veritable paradise for the collector of these constrictors.

I had some orders for pythons from zoos and Ali and I set forth to fill them.

One of the snakes we landed was not only a perfect zoo specimen but also ideal for the purpose of the experiment I had promised to conduct. It had just eaten and from the shape of its great bulge I judged that its meal had consisted of one of the big wild boars of the island. It had swallowed its prey so recently that its jaw was still hanging open, the hinges not having yet reset.

We rolled our sluggish catch into a rattan fiber net and hired four native boys to shoulder it on carrying poles and take it to our boat. This was a twenty-three foot snake whose normal weight was 275 to 300 pounds; with the wild boar inside of him he took plenty of carrying.

In addition to this boar-filled specimen, we landed three others —smaller but worth-while representatives of their interesting species.

When we got back to Singapore I installed my bloated specimen in a big vat that had once been used by some Chinese residents for keeping live fish. I inherited this (it measured nine feet by twelve) when I took over the grounds where I built my compound

I put straw in the bottom of the vat and installed my python in it, covering the top with heavy wire netting.

Then I sat back and awaited developments, taking measurements daily with a tape-line to record the decrease in the python's inflated girth.

Each day the snake's bulge grew smaller and on the ninth day it had its first passage, this consisting of general roughage, such as hair, bits of bone, teeth etc. On the tenth day the constrictor passed the solid meat, this coming out in the form of an odourless substance very much like wet talcum powder. This substance, by the way, has medicinal properties. There is a chemical firm in Chicago that buys it from zoos and other sources.

The most interesting part of the whole experiment was that in the roughage that was eliminated prior to the powdery stuff there were four balls of hair, each the size of a tennis ball but much harder. In fact the spheres were almost as hard as baseballs.

These balls of hair interested me. I was fascinated by their perfect roundness and their almost machine-made appearance. I got a knife and cut one of the four straight through the center. Imbedded so firmly that it had to be dug out, I found a cloven hoof! The hoofs of the Asiatic wild boar are deadly weapons of almost razor sharpness. In fact, this odd member of the hog family has cut many a snake and small animal to pieces by stamping on it. The cruel cutting edge of these hoofs constitutes a really deadly weapon that has earned the respect of many a jungle creature.

I cut open the other three balls and in each case found a firmly imbedded cloven hoof. It was an astonishing experience for it proved conclusively that nature had made provision for the swallowing of sharp-edged objects by the python. If not for this amazing protection those sharp hoofs would have cut the snake's intestines to pieces.

All of which leads up to the thought that the truth about the python is strange enough. There is no need for stories such as the one I heard on my last trip to the Far East. It had to do with a huge python that was said to have swallowed a water buffalo! The reptile got the whole body down (so the story went) and only the head struck out because the great spread of horns blocked the way. But the python, just to show it could not be stumped, was calmly waiting for the head to rot off. When I tell you that even a medium-sized water buffalo bulks larger than the average bull or horse you will see how ridiculous this yarn is.

(To Be Continued)

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The Two Hotels

(Continued from page 12)

English landlady of the old world type.

Ivan too, as I soon discovered, had altered a good deal. He had grown thin and peevish, and emitted grunts by way of conversation, for all the world as though he were an ill-tempered Colonel on the retired list. His grey eyes glowed like those of a trapped cat, and his silvered moustaches bristled up in a sort of impotent defiance of his hard fate. He lay curled up in an ancient armchair, lugubriously sucking at an old pipe, and assiduously doing nothing.

There was no other change that I could discern, save that an imposing new hotel was in course of building just opposite.

"It is terrible," cried Madame Chichikov, sidling up to me.

"What is so terrible?" I asked.

"That thing there!—" She pointed to the great hotel that was rising opposite. "500 rooms!" she exclaimed with awe. "It is terrible! terrible!...Vania," she cried, "get on with the work...Clean all the brasses...Have the place painted up...Get flowers...Do something to make things look a little brighter...I can't bear the sight of this monster!..." She paced the room in great agitation of spirit. It was early morning, and I was studying the effect of the new building in the fog

Vania was busy polishing the knobs, with evident disatisfaction. "You old thing," I heard him say, "you will never look any better." He vigorously rubbed the brasses, casting now and then hostile glances at the building opposite. It was amusing to watch through the window the expressions of his screwed-up face.

Evidently the rise of the palatial hotel had cast a gloom over the entire establishment It was taken to be an insult, a menace, even an omen of hard times to come

"It is too terrible!" wailed Madame Chichikov, almost in tears. "What are we to do? Who would want to come here when he can stay there?" She cast a sharp, indignant glance at the new hotel, and then as swiftly averted her gaze, as though it hurt her even to look at the monster. The new building, it was obvious, was rising fast, and appeared to dwarf all the neighbouring houses. .

"It is too terrible!" Madame Chichikov bewailed. The doleful refrain was ever on her lips. During a whole week, every time she uttered it, I could do nothing but nod my head in sympathetic acquiescence.

"To-morrow evening," Madame Chichikov said to me a few days later, "to-morrow evening is the opening ceremony...I know all about it: I've made inquiries..... "Well," she said, "we must give up this house..., and very soon too..." She wrung her hands in despair. It was clear that the parting came hard to her.

That same evening I happened to be in the sitting-room again. I was standing at the window, looking out at the gorgeous new hotel which had been lit from top to bottom. It hung in the fog like a ship at sea with all its lights ablaze.

Madame Chichikov entered, and, without a word, began to pace the room in agitation. Every minute or so she approached the window, gazed out, drew back disgustedly, folded her arms across her breast, and continued her steady tramp up and down...Suddenly she stopped in front of me and said in a tone of finality: "We must leave."

Just then a voice from the next room, which I judged to be her husband's cracked out: "How's the new thing?"

"All finished," she replied, turning round to take another peep at the illuminated frontage

"Then we must leave?" whined

Madame Chichikov walked up and down twice before replying, with her eyes turned to the new hotel: "Soon... At once...We can't go on..."

Ivan, I found, was treating the situation rather lightly. Indeed he was celebrating it with the aid of hot brandy and water. He lay back comfortably in his chair, his legs lazily crossed, sipping his ambrosial mixture from a handy tumbler and puffing contentedly at his pipe.

He offered me a drink, "for old times' sake," as he said. "We shall find some place elsewhere. We hope to see you again..."

I drank his health Madame Chichikov also took a gulp. Then she sat down wearily. The frozen expression on her face, the moody silence of Ivan, the motionless cat under the table, and the glowing embers expiring in the grate, all spoke of the approaching end.

I thought, as I looked round, that this must be the finis of my old hotel I was genuinely sympathetic. But what can you do? Everything has its day.

But as I was leaving in a few more days, I made no efforts to find fresh quarters. The hotel, I imagined, could not be closed up in a day. Anyway, I was pledged to study whatever had come over the people. That was my job.

That evening two of the residents left the hotel. Madame Chichikov took for granted that they were going to the new building. She watched them through the window as they drove off. "They are all deserting me," she murmured disconsolately.

"I'll sign the contract to-morrow," she said to no one in particular. "Gilligan and Company have been wanting to buy the place for a long time. I have refused their offers hitherto...But now they can have it, and the sooner the better...We may as well begin to clear out...Vania," she cried, "pack away everything..."

"Madame," said the man, "the opening is to be to-morrow morning at ten."

Silently she nodded her head It was apparent that she was resigned to the inevitable.

I avoided meeting her the next morning, for the poor woman was too distressed. But before I was up, it appears that a party of them had gone across to see what was happening. They returned more dejected than ever. Even Vania was muttering under his breath.

Towards evening, when I happened to come in, I could see that the packing had begun in right earnest. Vania popped in and out; Ivan, with his hands in his pockets, stared out of the window, smoking his old black pipe. It was hard to tell what his feelings were on quitting his old place. Madame Chichikov was nowhere to be found. "Perhaps," I thought, "she has been to the agents" She had decided to leave, and I was waiting to learn when I should have to shift myself.

Presently she returned, flung off her big hat, puffed, and smiled contentedly. "Unpack the things, Vania unpack them." Then she sidled up to me and said as though she had made a great discovery "Do you know what I have seen? You would never believe it. I was looking at the thing to-night. and plenty of people were pouring in. Imagine what I saw! A young woman, looking at herself in the mirror, on the second-floor, just after the fashion of Eve. Not even a fig-leaf covered her. That's finished the new thing for me. I don't care a snap now about the showy monster...Thank God, we are respectable people...That's where we score...We may be poor but we are decent, and our clients know it...Everything here is clean and honest...That thing there" she pointed a finger of scorn, "it can't last...We are saved...Vania" she cried joyfully, "unpack the things..."

Ivan stepped up to his wife obediently and said: "We've been very happy here. Don't alter things unless you are obliged." And the two, regardless of me, executed a polka. Then exhausted they dropped into chairs, fanned their heated faces, and looked as happy as birds.

That very evening I sent the following telegram to my publisher:

"Results as expected. No foreign virus finds lodgement in England. On the contary, immigrants are converted and absorbed. Radicals become lambs, and revolutionaries get consumed in their own smoke. Sensational authors, such as you mentioned to me, represent only surface movements. England takes to its bosom such old and tried friends as Shakespeare and Dickens. That I already knew from my own studies. England is Tory to the core. There is no such thing as post-War mentality. A negro is still a nigger, and a foreigner still an indescribable foreigner. The Chinese is still a Chink, a Japanese, though they don't say it, still a Jap; and the Indian, however cultured he may be, still a 'man of colour'. The War has made not a jot of difference in the Englishman's estimation of other races. Nothing less than a catastrophe at home, or an invasion from abroad, could have much difference. An Englishman remains much the same through all other changes. I repeat that there is no such thing as post-War mentality in this country, as I always told you. All I can do is to send you a few sketches. Here is the first one: The Two Hotels."

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INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Time passes on so quickly!

Here is Divali again. Every Hindu will make illuminations in his house this week. May that Light drive out every kind of darkness existing in the hearts and homes of every body and in the whole of the country and in the whole wide world!

What a pious wish has come out from my heart on the tip of the nib I am using just now..... I don't think I intended to write this,—all the same, I have written it, as you can see in print.....

You, children, are always happy of course. But perhaps you are happier during Divali. You put on the best of your dresses and are in the best of your moods during this time—yes, you are!

HAPPINESS FOR ALL?

But, really, will there be lights in every home to-day? Will all Children really have enjoyment? Will all children be able to make merry? Will all children get and eat or taste sweets?

Just when I begin to think of this, the poverty of our country seems to be staring with eyes wide open right into my face.... And the darkness becomes darker than usual: Could that darkness be driven out with the powerful lights that we would be having during Divali?

Do you begin to feel worried?—Do you think I am boring you? But I am in that mood to-day: What shall I do? Whenever I see these lights of Diwali, I am reminded of so many of my sisters and brothers who will hardly light an earthen lamp in their homes, when the rich folk will squander their riches on so many electric lights.....

REMEMBER THE POOR!

Perhaps, as some might argue, I should not have expressed these thoughts to you.... But, I want to know, if you should be allowed to overlook these bare facts, naked truths! Is that right?—No, certainly NOT!

I shall now close with an appeal to you. On this day of great joy and happiness, please forget not your poor Sisters and Brothers. You know, we have Poor Children's Fund. Save something from what you would spend on lights, sweets and fire-works, and send it on to me for passing on to the needy.

In sharing your joy with them, will you not feel happier and merrier? Something, anything that you could spare with pleasure will be thankfully received and acknowledged on their behalf.

ALL-INDIA GATHERING

The All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association have decided to hold the Fourth All-India Children's Gathering at Bombay, and fixed the dates 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1937 for the purpose provisionally.

The Reception Committee members are being enrolled, and the following are the minimum fees fixed for them:—

Children upto 12 years old As. 4.
Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years old . . . . . As. 8.
Elders . . . . . Re. 1.

old to join the Reception Committee. Their meeting is proposed to be held on 7th November, 1937, when full details in this connection will be discussed and decided.

Further particulars from:—

M. J. PARMAR,
General Secretary, All-Bombay Children's Association,
Sharda Mandir, 1st Road,
Khar, BOMBAY 21.

Just complete your list, and send it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, with your full name and address and age. Also please mention whether you are a boy or girl. The entries must reach within a fortnight from to-day. Several prizes will be awarded.

All boys and girls upto the age of 16 years can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number and the others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee.

Children are the citizens of tomorrow. And this movement to bring them together, and to give them a chance to see various places and to acquaint them with the modern activities should be encouraged by one and all.

Three Children's Gatherings have been held so far. It is now the turn of Bombay to hold the fourth gathering. We hope Bombay will rise upto the occasion and do her best.

It is a duty of all young and

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

The birthdays of the following Sisters and Brothers come during this week, from 31st October to 6th November, 1937. I send them Very Happy Greetings!:—

1. Sis. Durgabai Dhabolkar.
2. Sis. Malati Netu.
3. Bro. Sitaram Choudhari.
4. Bro. Anthony Pinto.
5. Bro. Vaman Shukla.
6. Sis. Sushila Ramsing.
7. Bro. Durlabhram Lagdiwalla.
8. Bro. Zahir Husain Jafri.
9. Bro. Keshavlal Solanki.
10. Sis. Freny Mistry.
11. Sis. Julie Lawrence.
12. Bro. Hiralal Marjadi.
13. Bro. Ramanlal Mehta.
14. Bro. Bhagwan Shahani
15. Sis. Rasila Marfatia.
16. Sis. Shirin Mehta.
17. Bro. Ukabhai Patel.

VIDYARTHI MITRA MANDAL.

(By K. C. Jhaveri).

This Mandal was started with a view to awaken young students to the duty they owe to the society, country, nation and the world at large by Syt. Rasiklal Shah.

The activities of the Mandal are as under:—

(1) Tours to neighbouring villages during vacations with a view to impress upon young minds the decaying condition of the villages and the abject poverty of their inhabitants. The Mandal has uptil now arranged three such tours to Chhayapuri, Dabka and Surpaneshwar. The second tour to Dabka and its adjoining villages left a great impression upon the young students as they got the opportunity to witness the naked poverty and ignorance of our peasant folks.

(2) Debates and discussions on various important topics concerning the country every week and occasional lectures by prominent persons of the City.

(3) Attending gymnasiums every day and playing games for mental and physical development.

(4) Celebrations of national weeks and occasions fixed by the Congress and the State Praja-Mandal.

(5) A hand-written manuscript "Pragati," is published every six months to cultivate ideas of the students.

(6) Helping students in their regular studies by opening coaching classes.

(7) The Mandal has a small library in which books of various good authors are kept.

(8) The Mandal has 30 members in all. Very recently it has started an association of young children of the age of 7 to 12, numbering about 35, under its guidance. Its aim is to bring them together, make them play and thus inculcate in them the spirit of co-operation, brotherhood and the feeling of sharing joys and sorrows together. In brief, it makes an attempt to mould their character so that they may grow up as best citizens. We are thinking of affiliating it to Balkan-ji-Bari,—The All-India Children's Association.

"The restricted sphere of the Mandal is not due to its narrow-minded view to keep aloof from others and form a separate unit, but it is due to our limited ability and experience, and a limited number of workers. Whenever any occasion arises, it tries to help

A Centre of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association is proposed to be started at Baroda. The Joint Secretaries of the local Vidyarthi Mitra Mandal, Messrs. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Zaveri and Chandulal Mohanlal Shah (centre), are taking great interest in the movement. Weekly meetings have already been started, where children (right and left) come and play.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

any organised institution in its humble way.

SMILE A WHILE.

(By "Hasmukh.")

Teacher—Have you read Pandit Jawaharlal's autobiography?

Mukund—Yes, sir.

Teacher—What did you find in it?

Mukund—I found a ten-rupee note, which somebody had forgotten within its pages!

Student—I have posted your letter, sir, but you have missed something about it.

Teacher—Oh, you fool! Why did you open my letter? What have I missed?

Student—It is simply a stamp which you missed, sir!

DO THIS—DO THAT.

(By Suman Desai).

Stand all the players in a row, with one facing them for the leader.

Suddenly the player folds his arms and, as he does so, exclaims: "Do this!"

Immediately, all the players imitate his action.

But listen. Should the leader say "Do that!" instead of "Do this!" everybody should stand perfectly still, keeping their arms at their sides.

The player who forgets and folds his arms takes it in turn to be the leader.

A NEEDLE TRICK.

(By Prahlad Singh).

A needle can float in the water by the following method:—

Take a cup and fill it with water. Place the needle on a piece of paper and insert the paper slowly in the water. Then remove the paper slowly out the cup.

The needle will be seen floating like a piece of wood: show it to your friends after a little practice.

KNEW IT.

(By Moses).

"Why, Pereira, I din't know until to-day that you had been caned in your class last week."

"Didn't you, papa? Why, I knew it at the time!"

WHO AM I?

(By N. M. Kenikar).

I have two wings. I can fly in the air with buzzing wings like a bird. But I am not a bird. Who am I?

—Answer: Aeroplane.

REPLIES:

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. He will be glad to assist them to solve their small difficulties and render help in their little matters to the best of his ability. Write to him whatever you will.

Bro. A. A. Sorathia (Allanmyo): We have received your fee. As soon as we receive your fee, we shall be glad to register your name and send you the Certificate of the Association.

Sis. Rukma N. Desai (Ahmedabad): Regret there is no centre of the Children's Association at your place at present. We shall certainly be glad if you could induce some to start one. You would be most welcome to attend the All-India Gathering.

Full Particulars and Enrolment Forms of the Association have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. K. S. Balsubramanian, Matunga; Bro. Jayandranath V. Chonkar, Bombay 4; Bro. Puran Chand Ojha, Sialkot City; Bro. Manmohan Sharma, Kotli; Bro. Kalbri Singh, Tabora; Bro. J. K. Kulkarni, Sholapur; Bro. N. M. Dharmadhikari, Chahabad; Sis. Gulab Mehta, Dadar; Sis. Roshan Desai, Grant Road.

* * *

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Children's Own Corner.

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ADDRESS .....

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AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

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Khar—Bombay

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan'
Khar—Bombay

Sir Kingsley Wood, the British Minister of Health, weighing a baby, as a part of the campaign for a "Fitter Britain."

One cannot say, if these children really had some interest in the book, but at least the photograph shows that.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner"

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

ALPHABET MAZE

WHENEVER anyone wishes to express the fact that he has complete knowledge of any subject he uses the words, "I know it from A to Z." This alphabet maze puzzle offers the puzzlist an opportunity to show that he knows mazes from "A to Z."

Staring at one of the letter A's and moving from square to square in any direction, the 26 letters of the alphabet can be traced out in their correct sequence, provided, of course, the proper path is chosen. There are pitfalls in the way of sidetracks and dead ends to trap the puzzlist, so everyone will have to be very alert. No letter is to be jumped over, but the route through the maze must be traced in an unbroken line from A to Z. See how quickly you can get the solution of this interesting puzzle.

(For Solution See Page 64.)

A Puzzle Problem in Coins

FOUR boys, Albert, Bertram, Carl and David, had a heated argument over the question of who had the most money in his pocket. When each produced what he had, there were six different coins whose total value was $1.91.

What was the denomination of each of the half-dozen coins?

(For Solution See Page 64.)

"Muslim Architecture And Its Critics"

No Communal Motive Behind Comparison Between Akbar And Shahjahan

By Dr. Nandlal Chatterji

My attention has been drawn to a reply printed in the "Bombay Chronicle" of September 12 to one of my articles recently published in the "Twentieth Century,' and reproduced in the "Bombay Chronicle of August 15. The writer of the reply, Mr. R. B. Khan, has raised a veritable storm over the tea cup. I am, however, grateful to Mr. Khan for the added publicity to my humble [illegible] which his reply has given me, and also for the occasion he has afforded for explaining my views to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Before I proceed to deal with the various points stressed in the reply I would like to point out at the outset that while the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" did me the honour of reproducing my article in his esteemed paper, he unknowingly did me a great injustice in needlessly altering the original title of my article. "The Architectural Policy of Akbar and Shahjahan'" It appears to me from the reply that my article was reproduced with an altogether different heading "The Golden Age of Indo-Muslim Architecture." Unaware of this alteration by the editor, the writer of the reply has accused 'me' of having deliberately put a misleading title. This, however, is a minor issue.

Akbar And Shahjahan

I shall now briefly consider the main charges levelled against me. Firstly I have been accused of having idolized Akbar at the expense of Shahjahan "by painting the latter in the blackest possible colours" The critic is so blinded by prejudice that he has totally failed to understand my arguments although they are all based on 'unimpeachable facts.' As for the stray passages quoted by the writer to illustrate my supposed prejudice against Shahjahan and weakness for Akbar, may I tell him that not one of my statements is 'historically incorrect'? His ignorance of the original sources of the history of Shahjahan seems to be touching. He is painfully surprised at my use of some epithets like "orthodoxy," "prodigality," "effeminate taste," "abnormal egoism," "inordinate refinement and sensuality," "connection with my analysis of Shahjahan's character. May I remind Mr. Khan that these "unedifying" epithets have not been invented by me, but have been used by historians on the basis of a study of the contemporary evidence? As a humble student of history I would only be too pleased to revise my knowledge of Shahjahan, if the writer of the reply or any one else convincingly exploded to the satisfaction of scholars the current notions about that king by a sober study of the authentic and primary sources. After all there is no finality in research. It is quite likely that the established beliefs of to-day may be rejected in future when fresh and more reliable sources are brought to light. Until that is done, will the writer of the reply be pleased to allow us the liberty of accepting the results of the researches made up to date, even if these appear unpalatable to him?

No Communal Motive

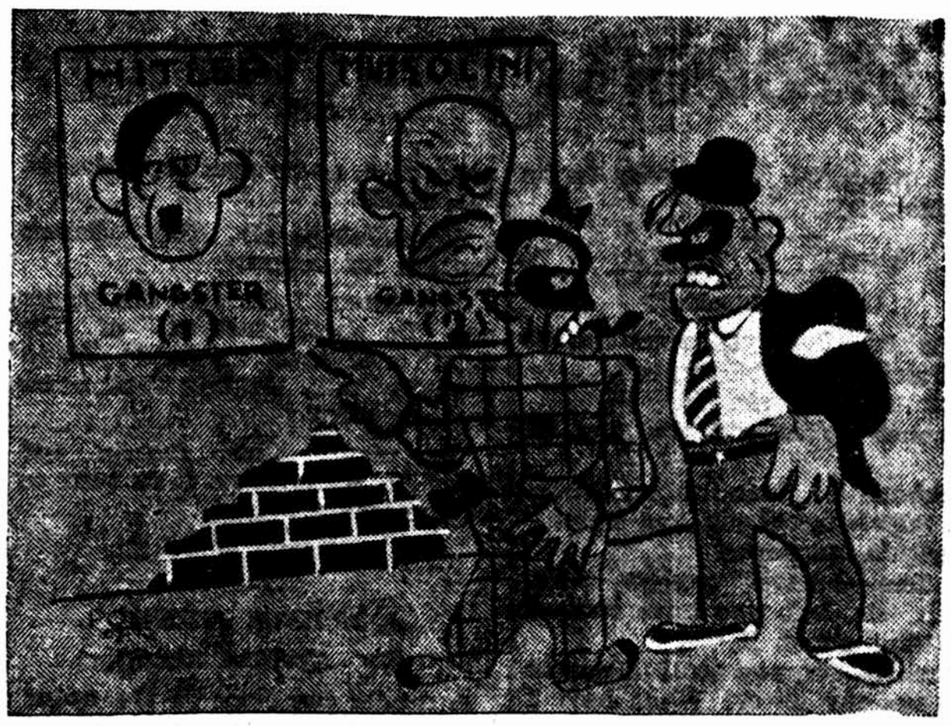
Secondly, the writer makes out with naivete that I have been unfair to Shahjahan simply because he rejected Hindu music. The clever writer has over-reached himself in this. If he had read my article soberly by putting off his own "highly coloured glasses," he would have found that my statements are given in the ordinary course of an analysis of the respective styles of each emperor, and are based on unimpeachable facts, and have been repeated by every archaeologist! I said nothing that is new. The writer suspects a communal motive from this. This is, indeed, astounding! His irrational insinuation betrays his own communal zeal incidentally. He does not know that a student of history cannot shrink from the truth for any reasons.

Thirdly, Mr. Khan has very ingenuously distorted and artfully juxtaposed beyond their context two absolutely different and unconnected statements about Shahjahan's effeminacy and his Persian tastes, and has rushed to the absurd conclusion that I have disparaged the Persian nation "by dubbing it effeminate." Not only have I not done this by the wildest stretch of imagination, but I may tell Mr. Khan that I am no less an admirer of Persia and her culture than he himself professes to be. May I also tell him by the way that he is wrong in thinking that a handful of Persians beat the armies of India, and that the Abdali defeated the Marathas with Persian troops. The only two instances given by the learned writer are both inaccurate and misleading. I could cite dozens of other really indisputable facts that would establish the greatness of the Persian nation. I refrain from doing so, as I need not prove a self-evident fact. I should add, however, that if this be Mr. Khan's way of defending the Persians, they might as well say "God save us from such friends!" The Persian nation does not stand in need of such causistry for the defence of its honour and self-respect."

"Sweated Millions"

Fourthly, it seems to be a news to Mr. Khan that Shahjahan's policy shows an incline towards bigotry and persecution and that in this respect he changed the policy of Akbar. Even a school boy knows this fact of which he is unaware. I have stated in my article that the style of his buildings 'corroborates' our information about Shahjahan's character and policy from 'literary sources.'

Fifthly, Mr. Khan has tried to ridicule my reference to "sweated millions." But, in this too, as in all other statements he has shown ignorance of history. I should again advise him to read the contemporary sources and satisfy himself whether there was an exploitation of poor labourers in the building of Shahjahan's monuments, and whether many starving workers died while forced to work without wages ('begar'). and also whether thousands perished for want of food and relief in famine during Shahjahan's time when the Emperor was spending on idle luxuries. I could cite many such details, but I am afraid all that might appear strange to Mr. Khan. Shahjahan's buildings may have dazzled him, but they cannot blind a student of history to the appalling apathy of Shahjahan to the famine-stricken and starving millions, or to the reckless prodigality at a time when the inner back-bone of the Empire was getting rotten to the core. Mr. Khan may not know, but every school boy knows that the deleterious tendencies—political, economic, military, and cultural—which brought on the collapse of the Mughal Empire took their birth actually in Shahjahan's time.



"I read that at the Labour Party Conference they called Hitler and Mussolini Public Enemies Nos. 1 and 2. Fancy classing us with such people."

History Re-written!

Sixthly, the writer naively laments the fact that history is being re-written. Mr. Khan might as well order the stoppage of all research! After all, if sweet fables and pleasant fancies which, perhaps, passed for history in Mr. Khan's school days are exploded with the growth of historical research, why not stop research altogether? That will give some relief and leisure to historians.

Lastly, the most delicious and amusing bit of Mr. Khan's pompous sermon lies in the last paragraph of his article where he says that articles like the one that I had the pleasure to write "do incalculable mischief to the cause of Indian unity." Does he need to be told what is too obvious that the pursuit of truth in honest and so the research can never harm anybody? If national unity is to rest on suppressing of truth then such national unity would at best be a pitiful and ephemeral structure founded on sand. On the other hand the narrow mentality which loves to put communal construction on every simple and honest statement of fact is a much greater menace to national unity than the honest admission of truth.

In old days the muse of history sometimes prostrated before the might of monarchy or aristocracy. Does it mean that history should now similarly amuse the ignorant mob in utter self-abasement? Fortunately, the ideal of historical research is much higher to-day. History knows of no extraneous points of view—national, communal, or even patriotic. History is concerned with the historical point of view alone, because truth stands supreme above all other mundane and petty communal considerations. In his sober moments even Mr. Khan will, I hope, admit the truth of my assertion.

As for the final verdict of Mr. Khan on my article that "the critical value of the article is practically nil," I gladly accept it with all humility, if that gives him any satisfaction. The motto of an honest student of history is "live and learn," although the alluring adage "Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise," has some charm for the learned writer of the reply.

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WHY THIS IMITATION IN DRESS?

(By TANDRA DEVI)

Everyone who truly loves his country should be clothed in conformity with the climate and customs of that country I am grieved when I see Indians adopting Western fashions which are unsuitable to their climate and traditions.. Many years ago, I lived in India as a young woman, and in those days all the poor men and many rich ones went with no covering from the waist upwards, and wore the simple dhoti. Those who wore shirts wore the kurta, which was graceful, practical and economical It takes less material than the shirt Now I find that the majority of durzis cannot even cut out a pattern of a kurta, and that many poor men, practically all in the towns I have visited—go clothed from the waist up. All the villagers whom I have seen on the roads are thus clothed. If—as some tell me—they do not do this in their villages and fields, why are they wearing Western shirts on the roads? Why is this pernicious influence of public opinion being thrust upon them?

GOOD TASTE, THE TEST.

I hold that people should dress themselves as patriotism and good taste (not chic—or fashion-taste) direct, and unclothe themselves in a proper way as God surely intended many to do in this warm climate. Simplicity in such matters begets creative power. Real creative power applied to life's little activities brings liberation—individual social and national. Nothing is unimportant for all things and events are either for or against individual and hence national, liberation.

WHY THIS IMITATION.

I am a foreigner. Speaking for myself and other foreigners, I want to tell you this: Looking upon as Indian crowd we feel: "These people are servile. They take the houses that are given them—the designs and so on. They wear many clothes and fashions that are foisted upon them." How much of this deplorable and false impression is caused by the neglect of national customs in clothes and in other matters. I hope I do not give the impression of judging harshly A wretchedly poor and downtrodden man has to wear what is given to him or what he can get. I exclude all such from this criticism. I level it at all those, rich or poor, who having 'opportunity' to choose in however humble a way, for instance, as to the make of a shirt—choose in the foreign style, 'not because that style is better,' but because of fashion and public opinion. Wherever a style is really bette[illegible]ould be ch[illegible] course.

A Weste[illegible] a Western, thick-set man. It becomes him. An Indian appears smothered in such a garment. He appears as a slave, de-nationalised. Since when, too, has it become indecent for the field worker, the gardener, coolie or other labourer to show the skin God gave him? Does not this fine healthy skin compensate for much poverty? Why should the workers appear like miserable, soul-less chattels, clad in ugly garments? In the Christian Bible, we are enjoined to "avoid even the appearance of evil"

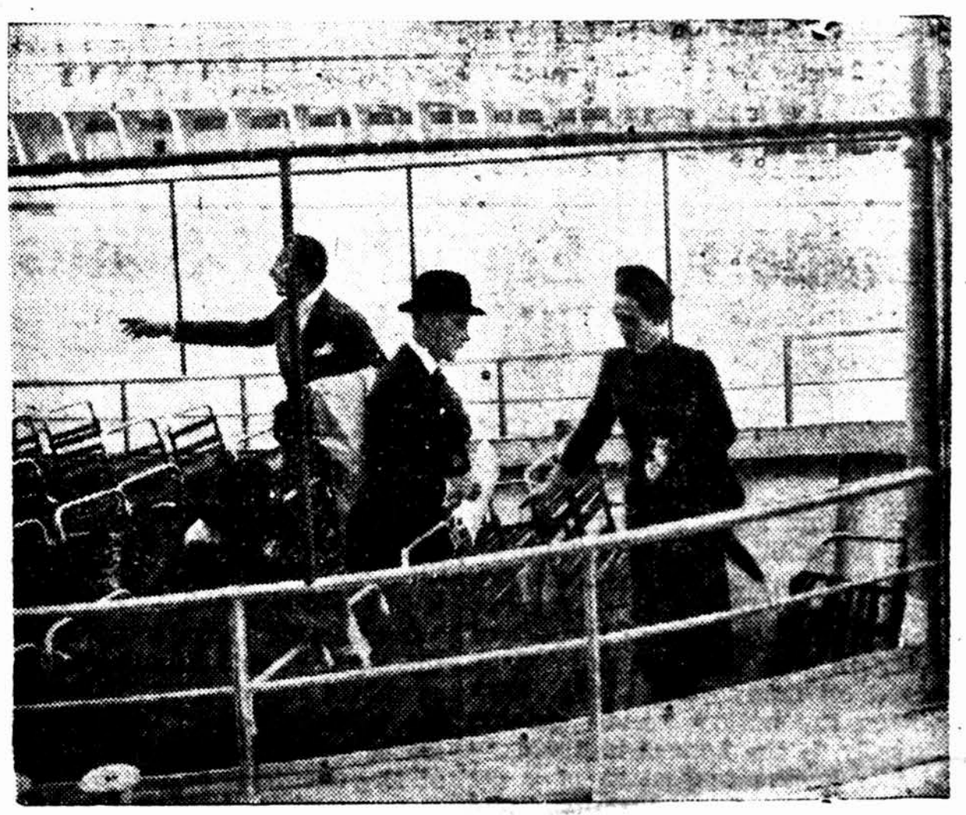
WHAT "LADY" MEANS.

I beg my Indian sisters to remember that to be a 'lady" is to be a "bread giver" That is the meaning of the word "lady." A woman must feed—she must nourish. Therefore let that sacred function be part of all our dealings with our fellows, and especially in regard to what we purchase—how it is made, how distributed, what pay the worker gets, etc. A mother should be beautiful pure and true. The garments of a woman, however poor she may be, can at least exemplify these three qualities. It is terrible to see poor women dressed in shoddy imitations of Western fashions and styles. Beauty does not imply costliness or mere ornamentation.

Indian women require rich colours, and rich designs, to enhance their lovliness. These need not be the exclusive property of the rich. The country abounds in fine vegetable dyes giving splendid colours,—far more beautiful than those of the aniline dyes—and in craftsmen with inborn talent for splendid designs. These things are comparatively cheap. The aged or the destitute, or those who incline towards simplicity, may wear the white Muslin or humblest khaddar and look beautiful. It is not altogether poverty which is wrong with India. Her poverty is awful. But there is a spirit which conquers misery. Lord Buddha declared: "Will is stronger than woe."

SLAVISH IDEAS

All who are not ground down by poverty should practise certain principles in matters of clothes. God intended us to show forth His glory, each in our own way. We wrong Him by ostentation, slovenliness, carelessness, craven conventionality, slavish ideas. Let us try, individually, to be truly ourselves; that is the first step in national rebirth. Riches will come to the nation from where true riches belong—from the spirit within. Let each one who can do so, endeavour so to clothe him or herself that that Spirit may be glorified, and Its Light so shine before all, that they may see beauty, and rejoice in it. For God is "the Good, the Beautiful and the True" and all our actions are therefore against God which do not, according to our power, exemplify Goodness, Truth and Beauty Christ said "He who is not with Me, is against Me," thus also indicating the importance of the little things which some of us so easily overlook. Again I must stress the point, none of these remarks apply to those whom poverty has rendered helpless. There are many, not helpless but careless, who have not deeply considered the relation between God who is Beauty, and themselves—made in that "Image and Likeness." To many such one might say, with truth, something which few would understand, in these days when God as Beauty is almost forgotten: "Brother, treading the dust in hot, slatternly cricket-shoes, machine-made sack-like shirt and shoddy sateen-backed waistcoat—are you an image and likeness of Goodness, Truth and Beauty? Please do not think me unbalanced, mad! Please think over these words! Please think of the helpless millions whom your principle or lack of principle so deeply affects. Please act! Do not go to sleep, murmuring 'to-morrow'"



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor sailed around the Paris Exposition. They are seen on board the sight-seeing boat on the Seine.

Women Look To Geneva

Battle For Equality Of Status With Men

GENEVA, Sept. 18.

In the days of suffragette militancy in Great Britain it was often found and declared that 13 was the militants' lucky number. No. 13 this year on the Assembly agenda is "Status of Women." Behind that lie several years of work in the international field, based on many years of work within the nations and coming directly to the League in 1929. In that year the realisation of the confluence of League action and national action resulted in the formation of a new international organisation of women with the sole object of obtaining collectively from the States members of the League of Nations a convention to assure equality of rights as between men and women. The word "rights" now, eight years later, tends to become "status," but the intention is identical. Writes a Woman Correspondent in "Manchester Guardian."

In 1934 a request was made that "Status of Women" should be discussed by the Assembly. In 1935 it was so discussed and the following resolution was passed:—

The Assembly, noting that the question of the status of women was placed on the agenda of the present session for examination, at the instance of a number of delegations, with particular reference to the Equal Rights Treaty signed at Montevideo in December 26, 1933, by representatives of the Governments of Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay;

Considering that the terms of the Equal Rights Treaty should be examined in relation to the existing political, civil, and economic status of women under the laws of the countries of the world;

Recognising that the question of conditions of employment, whether of men or women, is a matter which properly falls within the sphere of the International Labour Organisation:

1. Decides that the question of the political and civil status of women shall be referred by the Secretary-General to ths Governments for their observations, including observations as to the action which in their view League might take in the matter, and that the Government shall be requested to supply to the Secretary-General, together with their observations, information as to the existing political and civil status of women under their respective national laws,

2. Recommends that the women's international organisations should continue their study of the whole question of the political and civil status of women;

3. Requests that the observations and information communicated by the Governments and the statements of the said international organisations shall be sent to the Secretary-General for consideration by the Assembly of the League of Nations at a subsequent session;

4. Expresses the hope that the International Labour Organisation will in accordance with its normal procedure, undertake an examination of those aspects of the problem within its competence—namely, the question of equality under Labour legislation,—and that it will, in the first place, examine the question of legislation which effects discriminations, some of which may be deterimental to women's right to work.

LAWS WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN

Since then twenty-seven Governments have replied and eight international organisations of women have sent the reports. The Governments have given detailed and documented statements of the position of their women nationals according to their written laws. Readers have to appreciate that the numerous unwritten laws, based upon custom or upon prejudice or upon male domination, find no place in these statements. The international organisations have, however, included unwritten as well as written laws, have dealt with customs surviving from very ancient days, and with the effects of prejudice and of the frequent assumption of male superiority, male domination, female inferiority, female subservience.

The whole, which is contained in League documents A 33 1936 V and A 14 1937 V, forms a most valuable background for the arguments which may be developed during this year's discussions. The normal proceedure will be that the Assembly will send "Status of Women" to the First Commission, that which deals with legal matters. There will be moved the relevant resolution and there should develop effective discussion.

There appear at present three lines of intention. The international organizations of women, grouped together for this matter, are asking for an "international convention granting to women equality of rights and responsibilities with men." This demand will be embodied, in the correct form, in a resolution to be presented to the First Commission. Several delegations will take the same line, their Governments having expressed themselves in favour of international action. Other Governments have expressed the opinion that the matter is best dealt with by national action, and it is for each State member to continue so to change its own laws as, eventually, to bring about the desired equality of status.

THE LINE OF OPPOSITION.

The third line which at present emerges is that of the opposition—that is, of those who desire to retain the superior status of men and the inferior status of women. It is a remarkable fact that no Government now dares to state this desire publicly in writing. The belief in such a wholesale superiority and wholesale inferiority has so largely disappeared that its voice has sunk to a mere whisper. The line of opposition which is indicated for this year is postponement. The fact that about half the States members have so far not replied gives the opposition an excuse to ask for postponement.

What has been written refers only to the action by the League on the "civil and political" status of women. Collateral with this is the profound study being made by the International Labour Organisation into "conditions of employment." That study covers all its States members and deals exhaustively with professional as well as industrial status. It is hoped to ascertain beyond a doubt which of the barriers to employment for women are based upon a written law or an internal regulation or merely upon tradition upheld by prejudice. When this study is available it should provide a most valuable view of the status of women in regard to their gainful employment, whether for wage or for salary. In the meantime its absence offers another excuse for postponement.

In any case, whatever is decided upon, it should not be beyond the wit of women having obtained a place among subjects to be dealt with by the League of Nations, to retain that place. If not this year, another yea. Always the volume of support grows, always the opposition has greater difficulty in finding adequate arguments. There have been used in turn the economic crisis, the Disarmament Conference, the search for peace, and now it is the danger of war. Each year different in outward form, identical in inner meaning. Nevertheless the idea that to make use of the energies, the intelligences of the female half of humanity might help to solve the successive and recurrent crises which so distress us is penetrating. The steady demand of the women themselves is driving it in.

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IS THIS NOT A SECOND WORLD WAR?

(Continued from page 7)

chain of self-anointed experts, stretching back through the years, who have told us that infantry is now deader than the dodo, the Second World War has thus far been fought, on the whole, by men on foot carrying rifles. They haven't had time to read the books, don't know they are extinct, and in their innocence continue to fight battles and to win some of them.

In one grim aspect only does this war differ from the last one. In 1914-18 there were very few deliberate attempts to destroy civilians; after you have remembered the "Lusitania," the Zeppelin over London and the German gun that shelled Paris, not many more examples come to mind. To-day, however, we have changed all that. The fascists, with deliberate intent seek to destroy men, women and children, the old and the ill. They do so even when there is no important military advantage to be gained, as in the bombing of Guernica and Tientsin and the residential districts of Madrid. They kill people just as a certain type of small boy pulls the wings off a fly, and so far as I can judge, for exactly the same reason.

How long will the present World War continue? What nations will participate, and how will it end? Prophecy is as futile to-day as it has always been. It is possible, in the light of history, to foresee a struggle continuing on the present lines for many years. It may be that never again will the world witness a combat beginning with a formal declaration of war, or with the immediate utilization of all the forces at the command of any belligerent I am confident, however, that if the present struggle were to end to-morrow, it would still be known in history as the Second World War—if not, indeed, as the second part of the First. And it will not end to-morrow.—"The New Republic."

Burglar Breaks Into War Office

A well-mannered burglar broke into the War Office in mail week. But he got nothing.

After forcing a window of a ground floor room occupied by the actuaries' clerks, he opened a number of drawers and gently went through their contents—dry-as-dust statistics.

Ruefully he put them back and decided to go home.

Two Scotsmen entered a bus and sat behind a very pretty girl.

"That's a bonnie wee lassie in front", remarked one of them: "Shall we speak tae her?"

"Nay, mon, wait and see if she's paid her fare."

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable
...after I began using these DAGGETT & RAMSDELL creams
Once you have seen the wonderful improvement Daggett & Ramsdell's creams will make in your complexion you will never again be satisfied with any other face creams. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust and imparts a smooth finish to your powder and make-up. Start looking your loveliest through the daily use of Daggett & Ramdell's creams.
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He Gets Music From Rifle

LONDON, (By Mail).

Frederick Juan Finch plays the rifle. He also plays the machine-gun.

This tall, black-haired, mobile-lipped man of 37, whose home is in Embleton Road, Lewisham, has trumpeted his way half round the world—on modern military weapons.

Mr. Finch went to the "News Chronicle" office, recently, with his rifle in its case and his police permit and his firearms certificate among the Press-cuttings in his wallet.

It was a perfectly ordinary rifle.

Mr. Finch then removed the bolt, inserted in the muzzle a trumpet-mouthpiece, slung it up so that the stock jutted into the air, licked his lips, and blew.

Piercing, shrill, in perfect tone and perfect pitch, the opening chords of the "Post-horn Gallop" blared through the office.

TAAA-TA-TA-RA

Reporters left their typewriters, secretaries dropped their note-books, executives checked in mid-conference. Office boys queued up outside the door.

"Taaa-ta-ta-ra-ta-ta-ra-ta-ta-ra-ta-ta-tiddy-tiddy-tiddy - tiddy!" The player's face flushed dusky red with the effort, but the notes soared and rang round the room.

Then he closed the breech, replaced the bolt, and played it again. It was softer, but as clear and true as before.

"I've been playing trumpet for 25 of my 37 years", said Mr. Finch. "I've played in dance bands, in jazz bands, in orchestras. As a kid, I played the violin and the piano. I've composed quite a bit, too.

"I've been on the films, on the air, on television. I first got the idea of playing the rifle when I heard a half-caste in Havana playing on a lead pipe. It's the rifling that is the difficulty in this act; you've got to allow for it—use a different throat.

PEAR-SHAPED THROAT

"Playing the trumpet, I use an open throat; for the rifle, I use what we call technically a 'pear-shaped' throat.

"The main thing you've got to do in playing anything like this is to have the note you're going to strike clearly in your mind, and absolutely be certain of being able to reproduce it. It's a question of 'embouchure'—the muscle-formation of the lips. And another thing—I don't press my lips against the mouthpiece. Even in trumpet-playing. I use an almost non-pressure system. Like this—now watch."

And again he slung the rifle-stock upwards, and down the corridors rang the spirit-stirring brilliant notes. "Taa-ta-ta-ra-ta-ta-ra-ta-ta-ra-ta-ta-tiddy-tiddy-tiddy-tiddy"—until even the office-boys fled.

A group photo of the students of the Hindi Vidyalayam, Trichur, who appeared for the various Hindi examinations of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, held recently. (Sitting 4th from left to right): Mr. I. Velayudhan, Hindi Pracharak, 5th Mr. T. G. George, M.A., Secretary, Hindi Premi Mandal and 6th Mr. A. Karunakara Menon, Superintendent of the Examinations.

Light On Ethiopia Rape

Interesting light will be shed on the Abyssinian campaign by the publication in England at the end of this month of Marshal Badoglio's book.

Unlike Marshal de Bono, whose book abounded in sensational revelations, Marshal Badoglio has done no more than write a straightforward and uncontroversial military account of his campaign. He does not even deign to refer to De Bono's bombastic criticisms of him. Mussolini has written a foreword to the book which Badoglio presented to him on the anniversary of the march on Rome last year.

The plight of the Abyssinians is thrown into poignant relief by the publication of numerous intercepted letters and tapped wireless messages mostly from the Emperor.

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The Lady Or The Married Man?

Tragic Alternative In An Operating Room: A Factor In Introducing The Life-Prolonging Respirator, Or "Iron Lung"

Imagine, for the moment, that you are a distinguished physician, the head of the medical staff of a large San Francisco hospital.

Other doctors, internes, attendants and nurses are standing near you in sympathetic silence, waiting for you to pronounce sentence of death on one of two helpless patients

One is a man; the other a young woman—and it is you who must decide, without delay, which of these two must surely die so that the other may have a chance to live. For every moment is bringing the man and the woman one step nearer death's door.

So—what's your verdict?

Instincts of chivalry naturally dictate that the man shall be sacrificed and the woman saved. But this man is married. He is a bread-winner for his wife and family. He is only 25 and his two children are babies. What is to become of them if you doom him to death?

And balanced against him in the scale is a handsome young woman of 30 years, just in the prime of life. She is, or was, a capable office worker, earning her own living—a bachelor-girl, free, independent and unmarried. A potential mother of a new generation in the family.

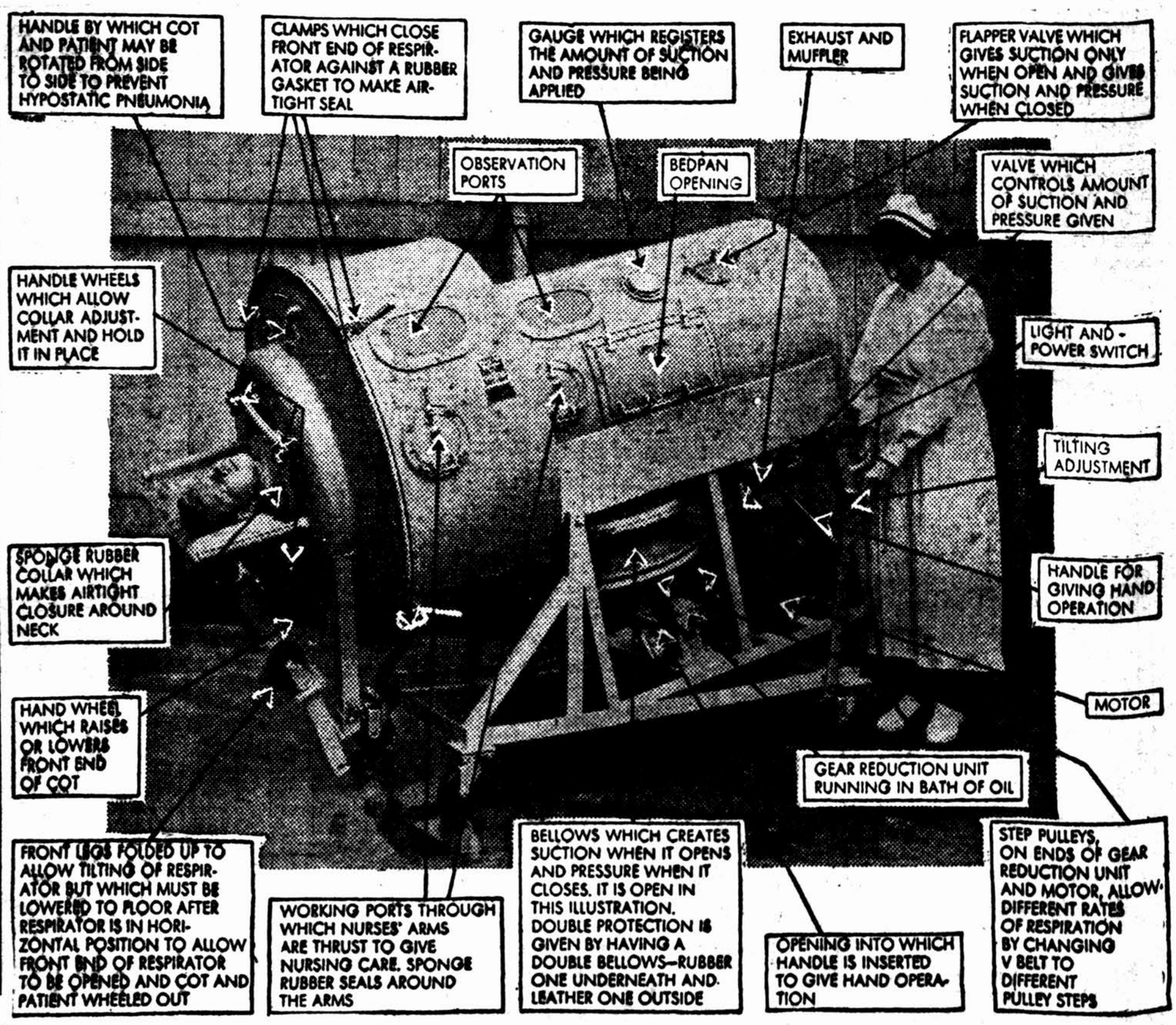
But one of these two must die—there is no possible alternative. Is it to be the lady or the married man?

Here we have a graphic presentation of a problem that suddenly confronted San Francisco physicians. And the doctor, without hesitation, decided in favour of the married man. The young woman died.

The tragic problem of the San Francisco doctors was occasioned by the fact that the married man and the single young woman both required the immediate services of an iron-lung, and only one of these large mechanical respirators was available at the moment. The married man was placed in the respirator. Without the aid of the mechanical lung the young woman very shortly breathed her last.

And since then, it may be added, every precaution has been taken to insure a plentiful supply of available iron lungs, not only in San Francisco but practically in every hospital center all over the world.

A deep general interest in the iron lung was aroused very recently when Frederick B. Snite, Jr., aged 26, was conveyed in one of them all the way from Peiping, China, to his home in Chicago.


HANDLE BY WHICH COT AND PATIENT MAY BE ROTATED FROM SIDE TO SIDE TO PREVENT HYPOSTATIC PNEUMONIA
CLAMPS WHICH CLOSE FRONT END OF RESPIRATOR AGAINST A RUBBER GASKET TO MAKE AIRTIGHT SEAL
GAUGE WHICH REGISTERS THE AMOUNT OF SUCTION AND PRESSURE BEING APPLIED
EXHAUST AND MUFFLER
FLAPPER VALVE WHICH GIVES SUCTION ONLY WHEN OPEN AND GIVES SUCTION AND PRESSURE WHEN CLOSED
OBSERVATION PORTS
BEDPAN OPENING
VALVE WHICH CONTROLS AMOUNT OF SUCTION AND PRESSURE GIVEN
HANDLE WHEELS WHICH ALLOW COLLAR ADJUSTMENT AND HOLD IT IN PLACE
LIGHT AND POWER SWITCH
TILTING ADJUSTMENT
SPONGE RUBBER COLLAR WHICH MAKES AIRTIGHT CLOSURE AROUND NECK
HANDLE FOR GIVING HAND OPERATION
HAND WHEEL WHICH RAISES OR LOWERS FRONT END OF COT
MOTOR
GEAR REDUCTION UNIT RUNNING IN BATH OF OIL
FRONT LEGS FOLDED UP TO ALLOW TILTING OF RESPIRATOR BUT WHICH MUST BE LOWERED TO FLOOR AFTER RESPIRATOR IS IN HORIZONTAL POSITION TO ALLOW FRONT END OF RESPIRATOR TO BE OPENED AND COT AND PATIENT WHEELED OUT
WORKING PORTS THROUGH WHICH NURSES' ARMS ARE THRUST TO GIVE NURSING CARE. SPONGE RUBBER SEALS AROUND THE ARMS
BELLOWS WHICH CREATES SUCTION WHEN IT OPENS AND PRESSURE WHEN IT CLOSES. IT IS OPEN IN THIS ILLUSTRATION. DOUBLE PROTECTION IS GIVEN BY HAVING A DOUBLE BELLOWS—RUBBER ONE UNDERNEATH AND LEATHER ONE OUTSIDE
OPENING INTO WHICH HANDLE IS INSERTED TO GIVE HAND OPERATION
STEP PULLEYS, ON ENDS OF GEAR REDUCTION UNIT AND MOTOR, ALLOW DIFFERENT RATES OF RESPIRATION BY CHANGING V BELT TO DIFFERENT PULLEY STEPS

The "Iron Lung" in Operation—with Explanatory Notations Indicating the Various Parts of the Mechanical Respirator and How They Are Used.

The Respirator Containing Frederick B. Snite, Jr., Being Transferred from the Steamship in Which He Was Conveyed from China to the Landing Dock at San Francisco, Where He Was Placed Aboard a Train for Chicago to Undergo an Operation for Paralyzed Nerves.

It was one of the strangest sea trips on record.

Young Mr. Snite, a graduate of Notre Dame, was stricken with infantile paralysis in April of last year while touring through China. He was rushed to the Peiping Union Hospital, Rockefeller Foundation, the most modern hospital in China, which had the only iron lung in the Orient. And there, with doctors, nurses and his family in close attendance, the young man began a remarkable battle for the breath of life.

And because young Snite was occupying the only iron lung in China, his father, a Chicago financier, ordered two more of the mechanical respirators from the United States and presented them to the Peiping hospital.

The photograph, with numerous explanatory notations, reproduced on the page, will afford the reader a fairly comprehensive idea of the mechanism of the iron lung. Its official name is "respirator" and it was invented by Professor Philip Drinker, of Harvard University. It consists of a long circular airtight steel chamber in which the patient rests in a bed. His head remains outside the iron lung and a soft rubber band about his neck prevents air leakage.

Below the steel chamber is a motor, an air pump and bellows, a hand pump for use in case the electric motor is out of commission and numerous appliances for regulating the pumping apparatus, for rotating the respirator and for attending to the necessary comfort of the patient who goes into the iron lung prepared to stay there for a year, or possibly longer.

The respirator works on the vacuum principle. As the air is sucked out of the steel chamber by one action of the pump to create a vacuum, the walls of the patient's chest are relieved of all pressure and they naturally expand. This enables him to inhale with little effort. Then air is pumped back into the steel chamber; the patient's chest falls into a relaxed position and breath is expelled.

This enforced breathing, plus medical attention, generally leads to an improved condition of the patient. In time he can be removed from the iron lung for a few minutes a day to try to breathe alone. These periods of freedom from the respirator may be gradually extended to one hour a day, then two hours, and so on until natural breathing is fully restored.

Before the invention of Professor Drinker's iron lung, artificial respiration was induced by hand pressure. This form of artificial respiration was followed in time by the mechanical pulmotor, which forced air into the lungs under pressure. But medical experts soon decided that the pulmotor was wrong in principle.

Then Professor Drinker, in search of some better way in which to induce artificial respiration, invented his iron lung. His first experiment was with a cat imprisoned in an airtight metal box with its head projecting through a hole in a rubber sheet. The cat's breathing responded to rhythmic changes of air pressure.

Professor Drinker knew then that he was on the right track Under his direction a large airtight cylinder, which looked like a horizontal boiler on a wheeled frame, was constructed. Inside the cylinder rhythmic, gentle changes of air pressure were produced by means of a pump and bellows.

The first practical test of the respirator was made in the Children's Hospital at Boston. A little girl was carried into the hospital barely able to breathe because of infantile paralysis. The iron lung kept her alive for five days before she died of heart failure, induced by pneumonia.

A senior at Harvard, stricken with infantile paralysis, was taken to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, and put into the Drinker respirator. After about three weeks he began to breathe normally. To-day he is as well as ever and walks unaided.

Professor Drinker's latest invention is a miniature respirator for new-born babies who breathe with difficulty.

A Matron Collecting Surplus Milk from Nursing Mothers.

A Nurse Capping a Bottle Containing the Raw Milk.

YEARS ago, when a new-born infant could not be fed by its mother, the doctor's first problem was to find a wet nurse. Since then medical science has made gigantic strides and the eternal problem of feeding hungry infants has been met in modern fashion by the establishment of the Mother's Milk Bureau of the Children's Welfare Federation. The large supply of mothers' milk needed in hospitals of New York and surrounding states is obtained from mothers nursing healthy babies after the mothers have been given thorough physical examinations.

The mothers who have this surplus milk supply contribute the precious fluid at stations of the Bureau. It is pasteurized and frozen into thin wafers which, if kept at a temperature of at least 15 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, remain edible indefinitely.

This series of four photographs is the first to be made at the Milk Bureau and affords an interesting human insight into the latest advance in the care of babies.

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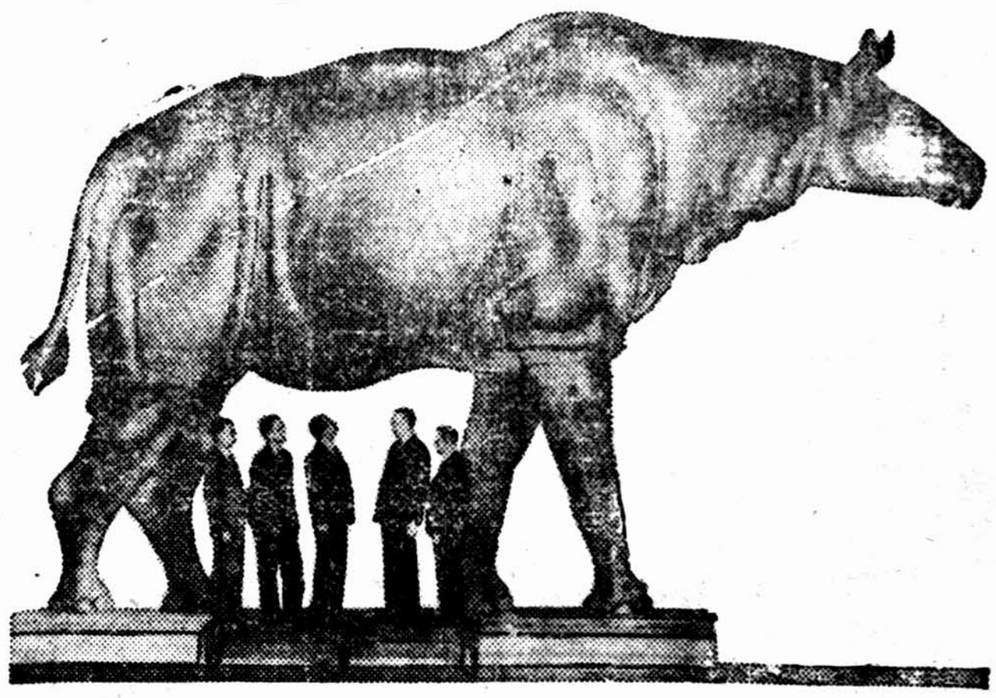
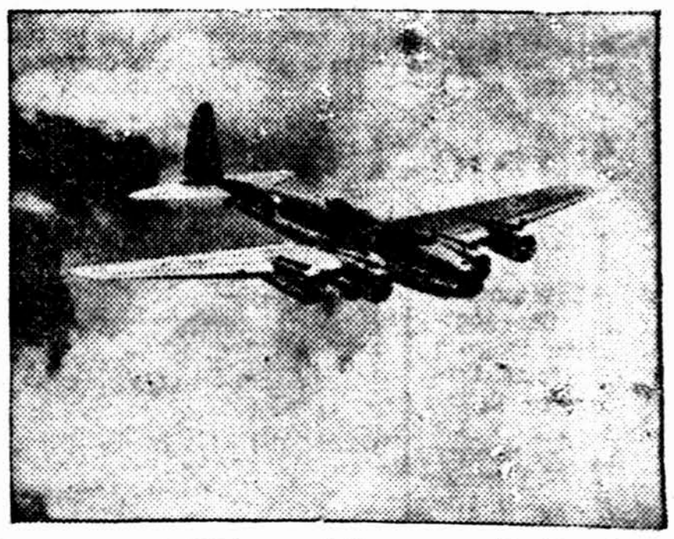


The World's Biggest Bomber

THIS official photograph, from the U. S. Army corps, shows what the army's newest flying fortress looks like. It is said to be the largest land plane and the fastest long-range bomber in the world. The War Department has also placed a contract for 230 pursuit planes capable of more than 300 miles an hour, powered by 1100 h. p. engines.



5 Years to Make an Eye

THE gigantic disk of pyrex glass which was cast at Corning, New York, last year and shipped to California to form the "eye" of the world's largest telescope, will not be ready for use until 1940. At present the "eye" is in Pasadena and is in that part of the long process known as "roughing out." This is only the first stage of the work as a whole.

The big disk was only a blank when it was shipped. It still had to be ground concave, polished and delicately shaped before becoming a reflecting mirror.

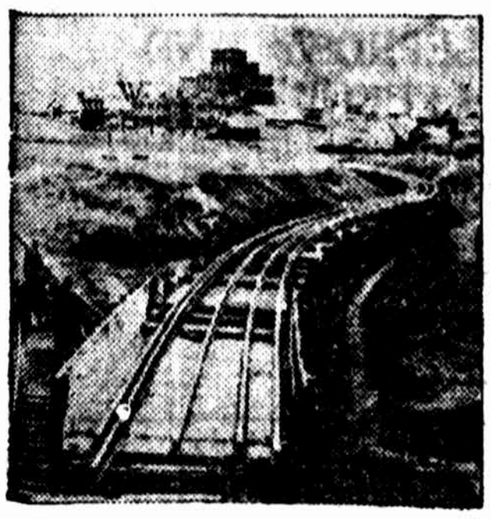
In many instances the big piece of glass has been referred to as a "lens," but the Scientific American points out that this term is not correct. The "eye" is officially known as a "mirror disk" and when it is finally shaped it will be what astronomers term simply a "mirror."

Hay Fever Masks

THIS anti-hay fever mask being demonstrated by Miss Gerda Biederman, of Cincinnati, O., is the invention of her father, Dr. Joseph Biederman. He has tested the mask on more than a hundred patients and claims that it prevents from 99.44 to 100 per cent of the pollen grains that cause hay fever from doing any harm. Widespread tests of the apparatus are planned.

Mile-Long Rails

HERE is a freight train load of welded steel rails on flat cars on their way to a section of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, where they were laid in one-mile lengths without cutting. Note how the rails bend when



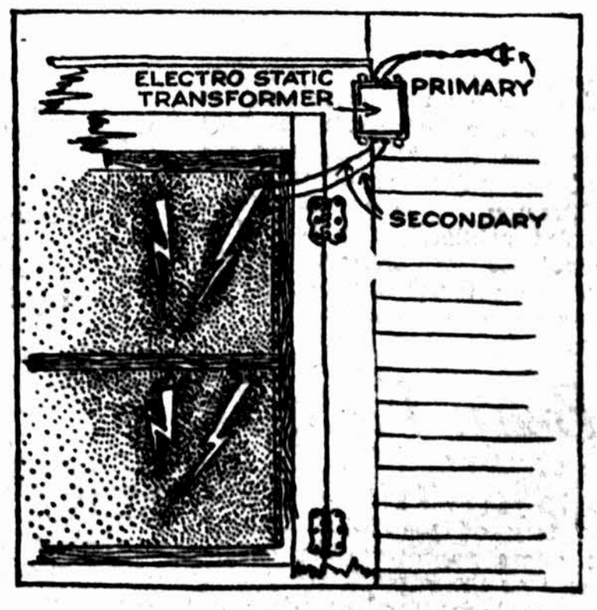
transported around curves. Travelers on railroad cars, whose sleep is often disturbed by the constant bumping of car wheels over rail joints, will find solace in the removal of the "bumps" by the substitution of mile-long lengths of rail. Rail joints have always been a source of worry to trackmen since heavily loaded trains quickly wear a "low spot" at the union of two rails. By a new butt-welding process the short lengths of rail are now welded together to form one continuous rail.

Electric Screens Fell Flies

IT is no longer necessary to swat the fly after he gets into the house. You electrocute him instead on the outside of the screen door, before he can get into the house.

A little electro-static transformer fastened to the wall adjacent to the screen door does the trick. The screen wiring is charged very mildly so as not to harm humans, birds or animals. But flies, bugs, gnats, moths, mosquitoes and other flying insects drop dead the moment they touch the screen.

Window screens can be charged in the same way as screen doors to electrocute any insects that attempt to invade the house.



Radios for the Blind

THREE-LAMP radio receiving sets are now being built in Germany with a specially constructed register of out-of-town sending stations, for use by the blind. This register uses the Braille alphabet and is superimposed on the regular dial so that the little arrow which is used to tune in on the station desired can be manipulated just as well by those who can see.

Gas-Motor Tugboats

IN the Duisberg harbor, Germany, the largest inland port in Europe, the first gas tugboat to be placed in the towing industry made its initial trial trip a few days ago. This new tugboat, the "M 211," was built at Cologne and is equipped with a suction-gas motor. Instead of motor oil it burns anthracite coal or coke.

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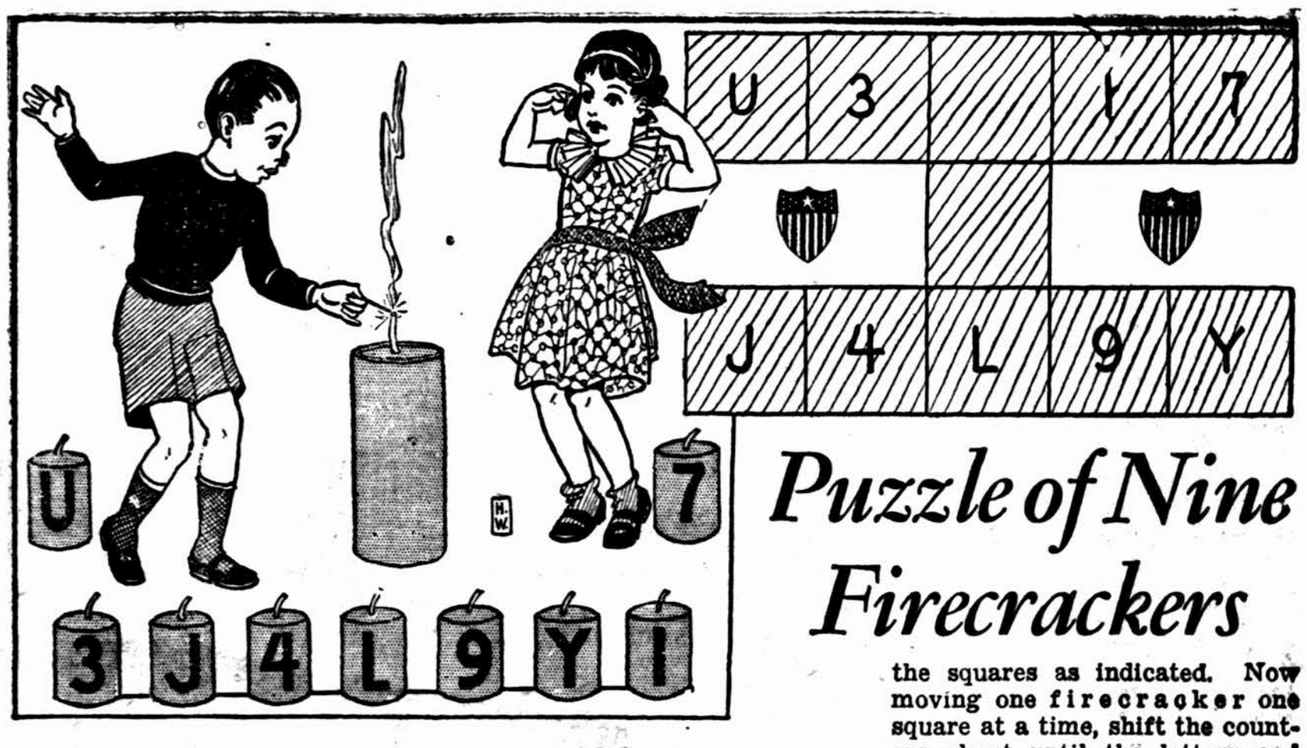

Puzzle of Nine Firecrackers

WHEN the last of your fireworks has disappeared in a haze of blue smoke, remember that you still have nine firecrackers with which to celebrate. Cut out the nine firecrackers shown at the bottom of the left part of the drawing and place them in the squares as indicated. Now moving one firecracker one square at a time, shift the counters about until the letters and figures form the date, "July 4, 1937," with the name of the month in the top row, the figure 4 in the single square of the second row and the four digits indicating the year 1937 in the bottom row.

You are not allowed to jump over any of the firecrackers so you can only move a piece if there is an unoccupied square next to it. The puzzle is to see in how few moves you can make this transfer.

Some Frenzied Finance

BOWERY BILL spends most of his time outside Pogo's poolroom, trying to figure out how to make money without working for it. His latest masterpiece is the following:

Bill borrowed a gold watch worth ten dollars which he pawned for five dollars. Then he sold the pawn ticket to Luke McLuke for seven dollars by impressing Luke with the fact that he was getting a ten-dollar watch for seven dollars. Before Luke got around to the pawn shop Bill hastened there and, telling the pawnbroker that he (Bill) had lost the pawn ticket, demanded back the watch for the five dollars which he was returning. The pawnbroker refused, but when Bill offered him seven dollars, he surrendered the watch. Bill then returned the watch to the owner.

Meanwhile, Luke brought the pawn ticket to the broker and asked for the watch. When the pawnbroker said that he no longer had it, Luke threatened to call in the police. The pawnbroker finally persuaded Luke to take five dollars for the ticket, since that was the amount originally given on it. Since Luke did not own the watch in the first place, he was out only two dollars, which he promptly collected from Bill.

The pawnbroker received seven dollars from Bill, but gave only five dollars to Luke, thereby making a profit of two dollars. Luke paid out seven dollars to Bill and received back five dollars from the pawnbroker and two dollars from Bill.

Luke did not lose anything. Bill received five dollars from the pawnbroker and seven dollars from Luke, while he paid back seven dollars to the pawnbroker and two dollars to Luke, realizing a profit of three dollars.

Thus, believe it or not, five dollars must have been produced out of the thin air to account for the profits of the pawnbroker and Bill If you do not believe it, can you account for the extra five dollars?

Minding Your P's and Q's

MINDING your P's and Q's" may not always be easy, as anyone can find out by rapidly repeating the following sentence without making an error:

Preston Quincey, a queer, quaint printer, patiently picked quantities of perfect quality quinces privately purchased for preserving in paraffine.

Riddles of Have and Have Not

THERE are many things in this old world which, "having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not." For example, one would naturally expect any object having a head to have a neck to support its head. A pin, however, has a head but no neck. Now find the following objects which are described by naming something they have and something they have not:

1. What has a tongue, but no mouth?
2. What has a beard, but no chin?
3. What has a face, but no head?
4. What has a head, but no face?
5. What has legs, but no knees?
6. What has an ear, but no head?
7. What has fingers, but no hand?
8. What has teeth, but no gums?
9. What has eyes, but no eyebrows?
10. What has a brow, but no eyes?
11. What sole has no heel?
12. What has a heel, but no sole?
13. What has an elbow, but no arm?

Hidden Names

THE name concealed in each of these sentences is found by combining two or more words or parts of words.

1 Frances' friends say that she is always willing and ready, without the slightest urge or gentle hint, to help all those she possibly can.

2. With its flipperlike wings and legs placed far behind the penguin, over eager for food, presents from a distance the appearance of a funny-looking, little old man.

Mystery of the Bean Family

DID you ever hear of the mystery of the Bean family? It offers an interesting puzzle based on the triple letter A.

Your quest for the name of this member of the Bean family is sure to send you to your dictionary to find a seven-letter word that begins and ends with the letter A and has the letter A for its middle letter. Next supply the four missing letters which precede and follow the middle letter. The missing letters consist of two pairs of different letters in the same order.

(For Solutions See Page 64).

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

My dentist advised me to "STOP USING 1/2 WAY TOOTHPASTES"

Merely cleaning your teeth is not enough. Dentists everywhere advise that gums, too, must be cared for if teeth are to be permanently sound and brilliant.

FORHAN'S toothpaste is specially compounded by an eminent dental specialist to do BOTH jobs . . . clean teeth and save gums. Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums, strikes 4 people out of 5 over 40. Better start now to get the benefit of Forhan's *double protection* Buy a tube today!

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GARDEN GEOMETRY

NED NEOGAM brought home six granite slabs of the shape shown in the drawing. He intended to lay them in such a way as to form a bizarre geometrical pattern in his flower garden. Mrs. Neogam, however, could not see this sort of design. She insisted that the only form that would harmonize with the arrangement of the flower beds was a triangular shape.

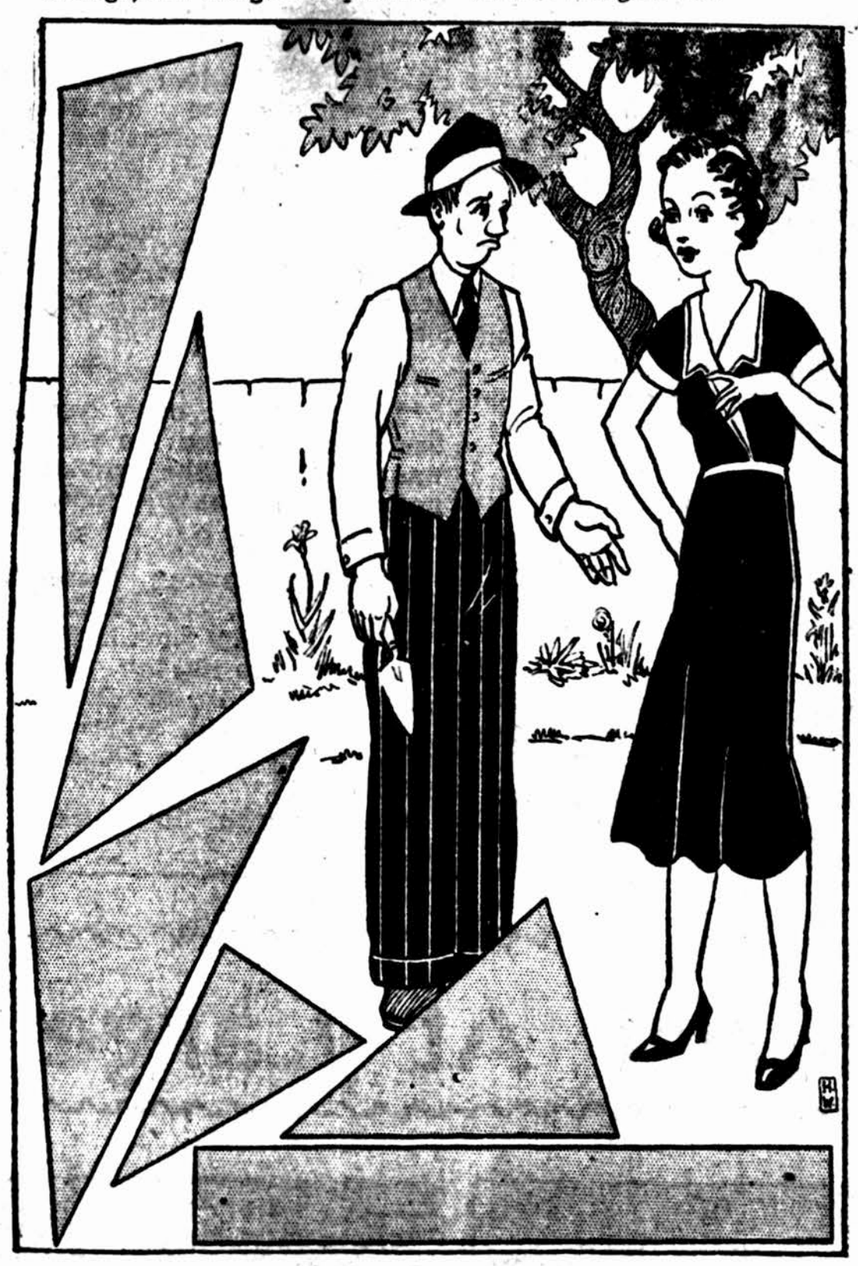
Swept off his feet by a verbal barrage, Mr. Neogam acquiesced to his wife's wishes, but a few minutes later he called his wife and joyfully exclaimed:

"It can't be done. You simply cannot form these slabs into a triangle."

"Fiddlesticks," sniffed Mrs Neogam. "Maybe you can't, but I can."

This the determined lady did.

Cut out the six odd-shaped pieces and try to arrange them so that a triangle is formed just as Mrs Neogam did.



Black and White Magic

THE amateur magician shows his audience a small black ball and a white one of equal size. He wraps each one of the balls in a separate sheet of paper. Then he tears the wrappers to show the colors inside. Next he unwraps the balls and they, apparently, have changed places.

Before performing the trick, the conjurer makes some secret preparations. He pastes a square of white paper to the sheet in which he wraps the black ball and a square of black paper to the sheet used for wrapping the white ball. After the two balls are wrapped he tears each wrapper enough to reveal the color of the square of paper pasted to each sheet. Thus when the balls are unwrapped they appear to have changed places. The magician then crumples the two wrappers and slips them in his pocket to prevent anyone in his audience from discovering the secret of the trick.

(For Solution See Page 64.)

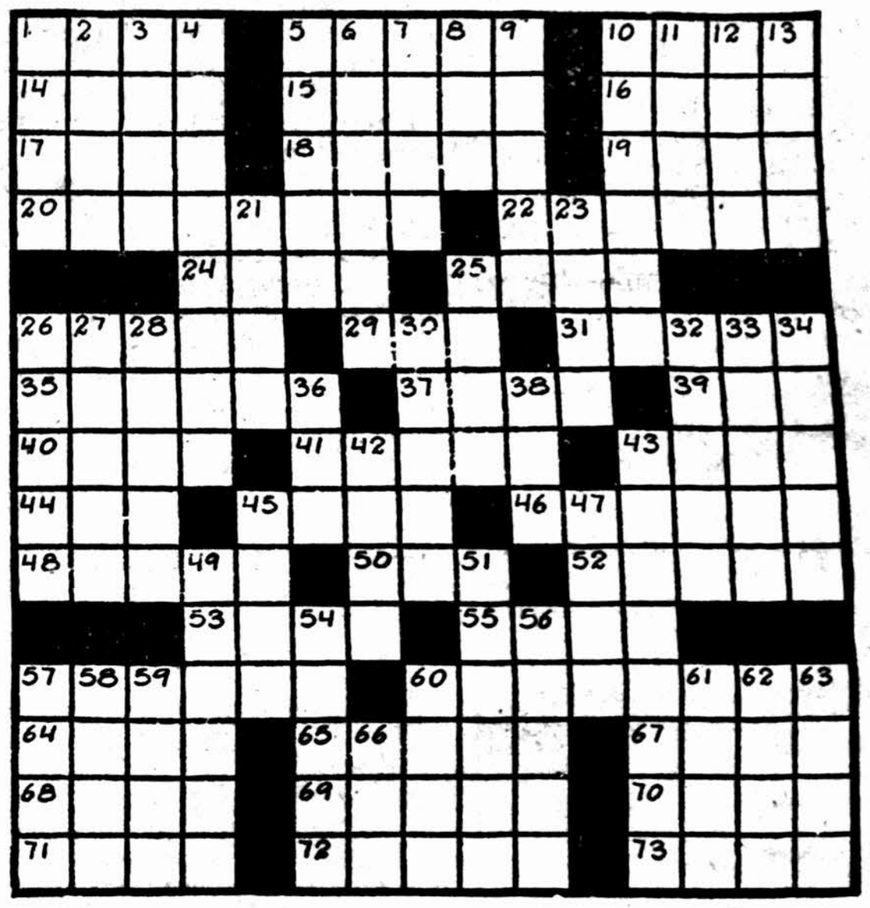
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Heavenly body.
5—Poplar
10—Above.
14—Heap.
15—What is the given name of the motion picture star: ——— Novarro?
16—Give out in portions.
17—The first man.
18—Journeys.
19—What island was the scene of Napoleon's first exile?
20—Dwelling in a place.
22—What is the most northerly of the provinces of Ireland?
24—Fragrant balsam.
25—Stinging insects.
26—Who wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp"?
29—Deface.
31—Who is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible?
35—Different ones.
37—Peruse.
39—Useless activity
40—Cross.
41—Italian family of violin makers.
43—Chinese city.
44—Feminine name.
45—Was indebted to.
46—Go to bed.
48—City in England.
50—Member of an Algonquian tribe.
53—Clothe.
54—In addition.
56—Italian resort.
57—What is the family name of Colonel Lindbergh's wife?
60—Angelic.
64—In a row.
65—In a vertical line.
67—One of the Inner Hebrides.
68—What Hindu goddess was the wife of Siva?
69—Plunder.
70—Observe.
71—Who is the foreign minister of Great Britain?
72—Married.
73—Famous English public school.

VERTICAL

1—Box scientifically.
2—Rise and fall of the ocean's surface.
3—Exclamation of despair.
4—Sent, as money due.
5—Russian association of workers.
6—What great showman brought Jennie Lind to America ?
7—Eject.
8—Chop off.
9—Follow.
10—Seaport on the Black Sea.
11—Unit of electromotive force.
12—What river separates Holstein and Hanover?
13—Back part.
21—Active person.
23—Metal.
25—What was the first name used by 26 Horizontal?
26—Hourly.
27—Expiate.
28—What river joins the Saone at Lyons?
30—Cultivated land.
32—Perennial plant of eastern Asia.
33—Smells.
34—What British poet wrote the lyric "The Barrel Organ"?
36—Cutting tool.
38—Melody.
42—Combining form: in the middle.
43—Poisonous alkaloid from belladonna.
45—What is the capital of Norway?
47—Literary work in Old Norse.
49—Who wrote "The Origin of Species"?
51—Pierce by force.
54—Throng together.
56—Irritated.
57—Manufacture.
58—Toward the mouth.
59—Actor's part.
60—Chair.
61—Cry of the owl.
62—Preposition.
63—City in France.
66—Seed of a well-known vine.



(For Solution See Page 64.)

Charade of the Fireworks

PAMELA'S nephew, Donald, started off his Independence Day celebration with a giant firecracker. This nearly proved the end of the day for Donald, as well, for he was seared with the burning powder. Fortunately he speedily recovered from his injuries, but the family declared sanctions against him and he was locked in his room

The family did not know, however, that Donald's room was the storehouse for his fireworks. When Pamela was strolling in the garden Donald suddenly discharged the entire supply of pyrotechnics out of the window. As soon as Pamela had recovered from the fright the fireworks gave her, she described her experience in the following poetic charade;

"To celebrate the glorious
Fourth,
Our nation's natal day,
Give me a military ****
Inspiring tunes to play.
Our Donald, tho of tender ***,
The wildest is of boys.
He cannot patriotic be
Without a lot of noise.
To him, the spirit of '76
With fife and drum seems dead.
To make it live, he must have,
too,
A ******* on his head."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. The first and second words are united to spell the last word.

Savings Problem

THREE children, Alice, Billie and Celia, have saved dollars that are equal to their combined ages. Alice's savings amounts to $1 more than half the total. What Billie has is equal to $1 more than half of the amount left after deducting Alice's. Celia has $3. How old is each child?

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(For Solution See Page 64.)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

'Aren't you roasted enough? 'Listen, Oscar, all cookbooks will tell you to allow fifteen minutes to the pound?—Le Canard Enchaine, Paris.

* * *

HOPEFUL TRAMP—"Lady, have you got an organ I can tune for you?"

"How ridiculous! We have no organ in this house."

"Then if I can't earn anything, how about giving me a bite to eat?"—Christian Science Monitor.

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WAIT FOR THE BILL!—Guest: "Do you run a bus between the hotel and the railway station?"

Manager: "No, sir."

Guest: "That's strange. All my friends said you would get me coming and going."—Montreal Herald.

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NOT WANTED—"This Book of Universal Knowledge will tell you everything you ought to know", declared the agent at the door.

"Don't need it", growled Mr. Grouch "My wife tells me all that—and a lot more besides".—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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"Is old Sandy a typical Scotsman?"

"I should say so. He's saved all his toys for his second childhood"

NO SURPRISE—He: "I've wantweeks."

She: "And I've had the answer ready for months."—Brown Owl.

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TOO BAD—May: "My fiance is telling everybody in India that he is coming home to marry the most beautiful girl in the world."

Edna: "Too bad, darling, after being engaged to you for such a long time."—Toronto Globe.

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GOOD EFFORT—The pupil was asked to paraphrase the sentence: "He was bent on seeing her."

He wrote: "The sight of her doubled him up".—Pathfinder.

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HE GOT THE JOB—Employer: "Yes, I advertised for a good strong boy. Think you can fill the bill?"

Applicant: "Well, I just finished whipping nineteen other applicants outside the door."—Guelph Mercury.

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"My wife", said the newlywed proudly, "can talk for hours on any subject."

"Oh, yes", replied his friend, with feeling. "Mine doesn't need any subject."

STANDING HIM OFF—Friend: "You can't cheat old Father Time."

Man: "No, but some of the women drive a mighty close bargain with him."—Rosetown (Sask.) Eagle.

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COMPLIMENTS—"You know, you're not a bad-looking girl".

"Oh, you'd say so even if you didn't think so."

"We're even then You'd think so even if I didn't say so."—Grit (Sydney, Australia.)

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LIKE ADAM—"Did he take his misfortunes like a man?

"Precisely. He laid the blame on his wife."—Toronto Globe.

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OR SO THEY SAY—

Jim Farley: "Talk of a party split is all moonshine; we've got harmony in the bag."

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George Bernard Shaw: "History repeats. Another Franco-Prussian war—against loyalist Spain.

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Archduke Otto Hapsburg: "There cannot be liberty for the enemies of liberty."

Gen. Jose Miaja: "I do not propose to be a perch for pigeons."

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George Sokolsky: "The slogan of 450 million Chinamen should be: No sacrifice—no country."

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Richard Halliburton: "Never has the world been so overflowing with fresh opportunities for adventurous travels."

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Dorothy Thompson: "The greatest menace in the world to-day is not poison gas, but poisoned ideas."

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"I wrote to her every day for two years and what do you think was the result? She married the postman."—Il 420, Florence.

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American manager (back from Europe): "Wal, boys, Spike sure had a wunnerful time in England. Interdooced to all the big guys. Lord Jawn Reith, Sir Derby, the Oil of Connaught, an' the Dook of Lonsdale; met'em all, din'tcher, Spike boy?"

Boxer: "Yeah, an' licked 'em all, too".

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

FIRECRACKERS: The character on the firecracker to be moved is given. The letter D placed after such a character indicates that the piece is to be moved in a diagonal direction. One solution is found in 52 moves as follows: 1D, 7, 7, 1D, 1, L, LD, 7, 7, 9D, 9, Y, YD, 7, 7, Y, 3D, 3D, 9, Y, Y, LD, L, 1, 1D, Y, Y, 1, L, LD, 1, 1, 4D, 4, J, JD, 1, 1, J, 9D, 9D, J, JD, 4, 4, J, U, UD, J, J, UD, 4.

CHARADE: The three missing words are: Band, Age, Bandage.

FRENZIED FINANCE: The pawnbroker lent Bill five dollars for which the watch was security. He made a profit of two dollars, it is true, when Bill returned him seven dollars, but the five dollars the pawnbroker gave Luke was a clear loss. The difference between this five-dollar loss and the two-dollar gain is the three dollars which Bill made.

HIDDEN NAMES: The hidden name in the first sentence is George and in the second sentence it is Guinevere.

SAVINGS PROBLEM: The three children saved eighteen dollars, as follows: Alice, ten; Billie, five; and Celia, three. Their ages are equal to the number of dollars each one saved.

BEAN FAMILY: The name of the plant is Alfalfa.

HAVES AND HAVE NOTS: 1. Shoe. 2. Wheat. 3. Clock. 4. Bed. 5. Chair 6. Corn. 7. Glove. 6. Saw. 9. Potatoes. 10. Hill. 11. A variety of flatfish. 12. Loaf of bread.

COIN PROBLEM: The six coins were one dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, nickel and cent.

ALPHABET MAZE: Number the squares from one to 64 in eight horizontal rows. Start with the letter A in square 44 and trace the alphabet through 26 squares as follows: 44, 36, 35, 43, 42, 33, 25, 26, 17, 9, 1, 2, 10, 11, 19, 28, 29, 37, 38 46, 53, 61, 52, 51, 58, 50.

GARDEN GEOMETRY: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Humorist At Large

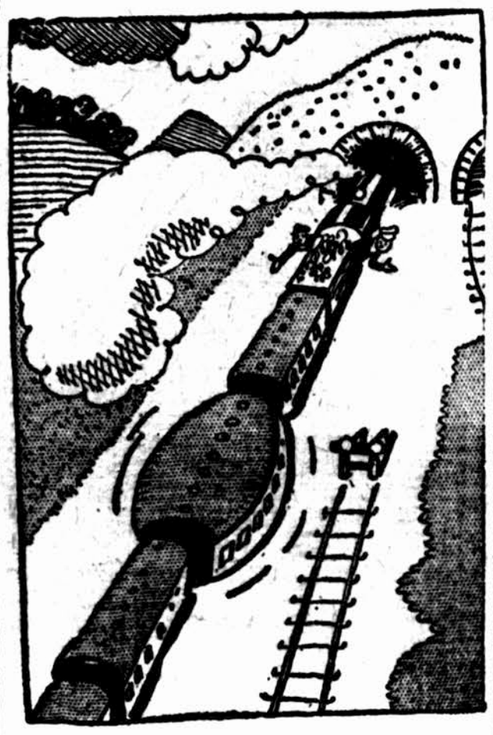
Indignant mermaid (who has been kissed by diver): "I didn't think you could descend to such depths."

"My husband's losing his hair in handfuls."

"It's a wonder he doesn't try for a divorce."

"George says he's buying a revolver to shoot any man he finds me with!"

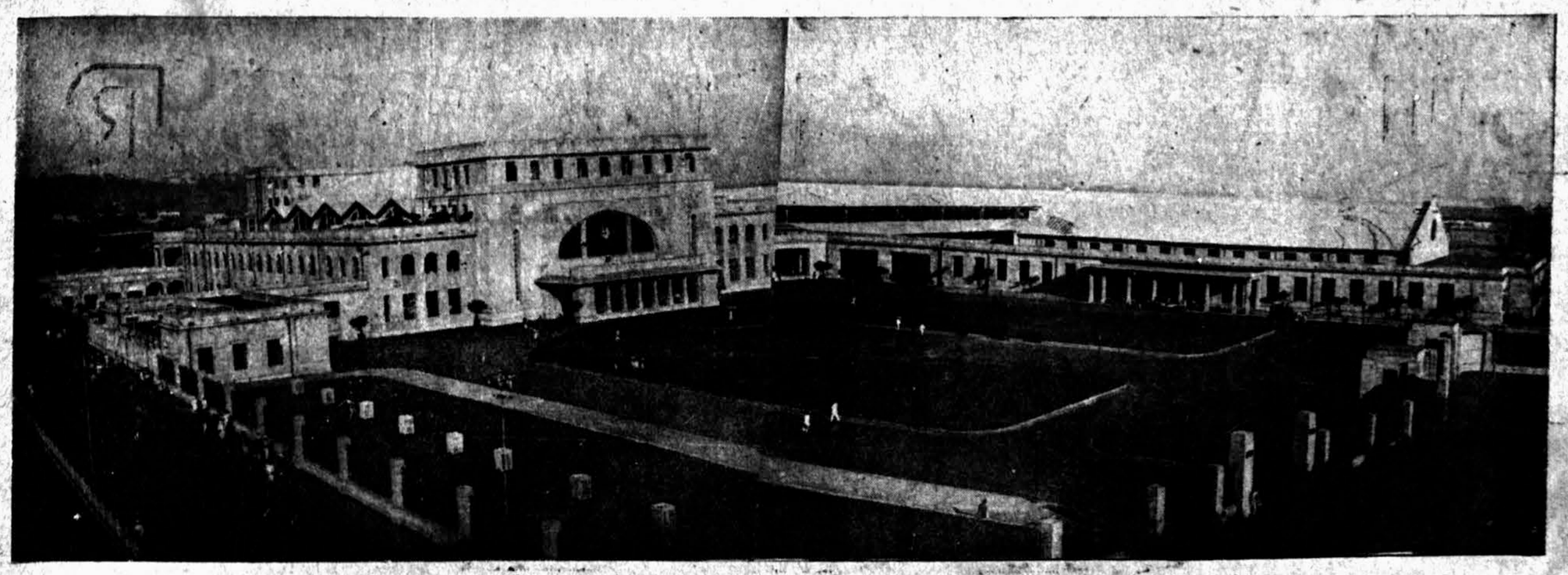
"Won't he need a machine gun, darling?"



"The same trouble as usual. After lunch we can never get the dining car through the tunnel."

"This hat would suit you perfectly, madam."

"You cannot imagine how attached to you I am."



Home of the "Flying Ranee": A panoramic view of Bombay Central Station. —M. F. SAM

(1)

DUSSERA DAY WORSHIP

(1) This picture of "Mother India" was the centre of attraction during Dussera celebration in Patna.

(2) An image of goddess "Durga" designed in Benares was the chief attraction in Dussera celebrations by Bengali residents of the city (Bombay North.)

(2)

Mausoleum at Seringapatam where lie entombed Tipu Sultan, and his father Hyder Ali.
—M. F. SAM.

"Lure of Lotus"—Ferriera

Master Mali, (aged 12) flautist, who has created a furore in music circles.

Master Balakrishna, aged 9, who pitted his skill against a Norwegian chess champion recently at Colombo. The contest ended in a draw.

Dr. D. R. Mehta who returned by "Conte Rosso" from Germany, after obtaining a Doctorate Degree in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of International Labour Office, Geneva, who is visiting India, next December to establish close contact with Asiatic countries.

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